HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 104— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 4 1927 ONE ANNA

4 MAY 1927
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA * ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,585
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6th Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 952
3rd Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,835
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,576

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation [illegible] will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUMANA ..	8,427
21st ,,	MERKARA ..	8,285

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
7th June	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
4th May	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	21 April	5 May
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 May.	28 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 ,,	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net.
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK A.S.D. TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

"A Cheerful Friend is like a Sunny Day that Sheds brightness all around."

KAMSHASTRA

A BOOK OF 150 PAGES.

Is a Cheerful Friend of the suffering humanity throwing open all the gates, leading to health and longevity—Sent gratis and post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR .... (Kathiawar.)

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Influential and energetic CHIEF AGENTS AND DIST.. SUPERINTENDENTS for unrepresented Provinces and Districts throughout India, Burmah and Ceylon on MONTHLY REMUNERATION OF RS. 500/- AND RS 250/- respectively subject to increment according to the capabilities. Security and good reference essential. For terms and prospectuses, please apply with one anna postage stamp to THE CHIEF ORGANIZER, "ALL-INDIA MUTUAL AID AND POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION. LTD., Mysore" (S. India).

A R217

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An ENGINEER, capable of erecting and working an Uniflow Engine 100 H. P. (maker Grant Ritchi Kilmarnock) in a Pottery Works, having four pipe mills, one brick machine, one mixer, five Grinding mechines, two cylinders, two Elevators and one Winch machine and other small machineries. European preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to :—SETH JAMNADASS, Bankers, Zamindars, &c. JUBBULPORE.

A 28483

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—Experienced CANVASSERS to push the sale of our hosiery goods and cloth on pay and Commission basis. For particulars, please write to the MANAGER, IDEAL HOSIERY WORKS, Ludhiana.

A R21.

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs 50/- Pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, 2911, SARANGPUR, AHMEDABAD.

A R172

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Vadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One EXPERT OIL ENGINE FITTER. Pay Rs. 45/- monthly. Free quarters. Apply Box No. 1961 advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R210

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—GARAGES, GODOWNS and OPEN-GROUNDS, etc., at the junction of Lamington and Bellasis Roads, Motilal Mansions. Apply MALI.

C R206

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

LURE OF LOVE—Matrimony Girlhood, Manhood, price 2-8-0 each. List free postage extra. VALE OFFICE, Pondichery.

L R199

"RAPHAEL'S EPHEMERY" As. 13/- "CHERIO'S BOOK OF NUMBERS" Rs. 3/12, "SEX KNOWLEDGE" with special chapter on Birth Control As. 12; "HIDDEN MYSTERIES OF NUMBERS" Rs. 1/14, EMPIRE NEWS CO. 95 Modi Street,, Fort, Bombay.

L R 219

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

"HONEY, pure and fresh in 2 lb. tins white 2/-, yellow 1/8/- per tin. Chaplis with leather Socks from Rs. 3/12/- to Rs. 6/- per pair.

Postage and packing extra. M. S. MALIK & CO., Genl. Merchants. Chamba, Via Dalhousie, PUNJAB.

T R215

EDUCATIONAL.

AN expert will teach the whole shorthand theory at the students' residence within 3 months for Rs. 40 only. Apply Box No. 1962, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

M R218

GUARANTEED COACHING is imparted in Pitman's Shorthand and Touch Typewriting by experienced Teacher (late Instructor Crown Typewriting Co.) at RENOWN TYPEWRITING CO., 40, Church Gate Street. Open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Very moderate fees. JOIN TODAY.

M & R220

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to take advantage of our expert POSTAL tuition in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Latest speed Record 309 words per minute. English Degrees & Diplomas are awarded. Sloan-Duployan Shorthand books for sale. Full particulars FREE from the INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA. (Punjab).

N R194

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION P. O. Junnar, POONA.

M. 97.

PROFESSION.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194A

WHITE LEPROSY (Leucoderma) WHITE PATCHES completely cured in a month by our harmless true remedies Electuary for internal use and oil for external if not price refunder, price both together Rs. 7/. TIBBI MEDICAL WORKS No. 3, Darbhanga.

R175

INCREASE YOUR FORTUNE—Avoid losses, succeed in speculation and make your business prosperous and lucrative by wearing our DHANADA TALISMAN, Price Rs. 5/. Apply to :—The PROPRIETOR, KUNNA NILAYAM, Arakandanallur Post South Arcot District.

P R200

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisemont columns.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts at Islamia College, Calcutta, on Rs. 150 per month in the scale of Rs. 150-10-400, from beginning of next session, July, 1927. The selected candidates will be on probation for one year.

Candidates should possess high academic qualifications. Applications, which should contain information about proficiency in Athletics and previous teaching experience, must reach the undersigned on or before the 10th May, 1927.

1. Lecturer in English, 1 Lecturer in Philosophy, 1 Lecturer in Mathematics, 2 Lecturers in Arabic and Persian, 1 Lecturer in Civics and Political Economy 1 Lecturer in History.

Wanted also a Professor of Arabic and Persian in B.E.S., with effect from the same date.

A. H. HARLEY,
Principal, Islamia College,
Calcutta.

30th April, 1927. 28517

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Parel, Bombay (12).

NOTICE

THE SETH G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE will RE-OPEN, for the Monsoon Term, on the 4th June 1927.

Candidates, who have passed the INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE EXAMINATION, wholly, in the Medical Group of PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY of the Bombay University, or an equivalent Examination of other recognized Universities, are eligible for admission.

The Applications for Admission should reach the undersigned ON OR BEFORE THE 14TH MAY, 1927, on the PRESCRIBED Forms, which can be obtained from the Office, during Office Hours, or can be asked for, provided a stamped envelope is sent for the same.

All Applications must accompany the original University Certificates (which will be returned), and should be addressed to the Dean and handed over personally, or sent by Registered Post.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

Bombay, 30th April 1927. 28514

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of 5TH HARBOUR MASTER at the Port of Madras. Candidates for this appointment must supply the following information :—

(1) Record of Sea service.
(2) Copies of testimonials.
(3) Whether married or single.
(4) Age.
(5) Where educated.
(6) Previous record of service as a Pilot or Harbour Master (if any).
(7) A Medical Certificate as to physical fitness for service in India.

Certificates of competency as Master of a Foreign going ship are essential.

The pay of the appointment is Rs. 775/- per mensem with free quarters, rising on a time scale to Rs. 1,175/-. The post is pensionable and the leave is broadly governed by the Fundamental Rules.

The successful candidates will be appointed for one year on probation. Applications are to be addressed to the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, Harbour Office, Madras, and must be received not later than 15th May, 1927.

Full particulars regarding conditions of service will be forwarded to likely applicants.

28510

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS LTD: CLOTH SHOP.

Opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Works, Byculla.
Tel. No: 32,376.
SALE.
From 1st to 15th May, 1927.
Attractive reduction in Prices.

28506

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1927, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 3, 2, Old Government House Compound, Parel.

Building St. No. 67A, 1 to 9 Case No. 124 Junction of Parel Road and Chinchpoklee.

Building St. No. 197(5) Case No. 156, Madanpura Lane (Ripon Road).

Building St. No. 191, 195, 175, 189, 171, 173, 167, 169, 1-3 Case No. 229 Memonwada Road.

MENESSE & CO.

WHAT ACTRESSES KNOW
The Use and Abuse of Toilet Creams.

Why do actresses always remove their "make-up" with cold cream, and never soap and water? Simply because they know that only grease will remove grease, and as theatrical make-up is compounded of grease, it is useless to attack it with water! The ordinary woman who daily uses some sort of toilet cream before powdering rarely understands the deleterious effect of this habit, unless the skin is thoroughly cleansed of such accumulations before going to sleep at night. The pores of the skin become clogged and the dried-up outer scarf-skin which should come away periodically as it wears itself out, is buried deeper and deeper by the daily smothering of powder.

So most actresses use mercolized wax on retiring at night, for this has an *absorptive* action which not only empties the pores of all foreign matter, but *entirely removes* the decayed outer tissue which clings to the new skin in tiny scaly particles, preventing it from revealing itself in all its freshness and charm. Just a little gentle massage with mercolized wax for ten nights or so works wonders. First wash the face with warm water and while the skin is still damp, rub in the mercolized wax with the tips of the fingers all over the face and neck. Leave on until the morning, when, after bathing, a refreshing smoothness is apparent which increases daily until the old skin is completely absorbed, and the fresh new complexion underneath is revealed in all its beauty.

When Trifles .. ..
Worry You .. ..
You are run down and need

NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD)

AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE Indicated in LASSITUDE ; TROPICAL DEBILITY ; DYSPEPSIA ; KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES: ANÆMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES; IMPOTENCY ; Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8- Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V. P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad—Good to Neurasthenic patient. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay.—Quite a marvel. S. A. Rao, Esq., M. A., Deputy Collector, Vellore—Done me considerable good. S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon—I cannot live without Nervinus. Obtainable from Behar Chemical Works, Bhagalpur and Mihijam. Tel : "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR or direct from Agents : Thomson and Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay, E. Speechly, Esqr., Karachi, and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoi, Bombay

BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26		23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26		30,95,326

Rs.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Shangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS :—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS :—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS :—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS :—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to :—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Eastern Bank Ltd,

(Incorporated in England).

Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	.....	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders		£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PRESIDENT:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
G. Bromley Martin, Esqr.
J. H. Beattie, Esqr.
Emile Franqui, Esqr.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esqr.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esqr.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esqr., C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—Corner of Horuby Road and Churchgate Street.

Rates for one or two years Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application. Current Accounts opened, and short period deposits are accepted at Rates which can be ascertained on application.

In Savings Deposit Account interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed. Copies of Rules can be had on application.

Bills are purchased, Loans and Cash Credits allowed on Securities, Banking and Exchange business of any description carried on. British and Foreign Securities purchased and sold. Securities kept in Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends drawn for customers.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonkar, B.A., Chief Accts. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	.....	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS :—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK :—

INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

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AMUSEMENTS

FELIX IN BLUNDERLAND.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
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BY
Miss SUNDERABAI
THE TALENTED MUSICIAN OF POONA.
GAIETY THEATRE.
SATURDAY, 7th May at 9.30 p.m.
and
SUNDAY, 8th May at 5-30 p.m.

If you are fond of Quality music backed up by brains, individuality and supercharm do not fail to hear Miss Sunderabai giving a unique display of her genuine THUMRI music. Her music is pre-eminently simple, sweet and charming to hear but exceedingly difficult to imitate. An excellent opportunity to hear Thumri, Hori, Gazal, etc. easily the most charming side of Indian music. You are bound to be carried away with every tune.

N. B.—For private parties inquire at Ambewadi, G. No. 15, Girgaum, Bombay.

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CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta, June, per Cwt, 16/3
July/Sept, per Cwt. 16/1-1/2
Oct./Dec. per Cwt. 16/3
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay, July/Sept. per Cwt. 16/3-1/4
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Karachi, July/Sept. per cwt. 16/4

LINSEED.

London, May, 2.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—Shipment Value May/June £17/15/0

LINSEED OIL

London, May, 2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery Buyers July/Aug 31/6
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery Buyers Sept/Dec 32/6

LINSEED.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—Shipment Hull Paid July/Aug £15/18/9
Linseed, Bombay.—Shipment Value May/June £18/15/0

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 2.

July	15.39
October	15.69
December	15.89
January	15.93
Middling Spot	15.45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York May 2

May	15.10
July	15.39
Middling Spot	15.09

NEW YORK.

New York, May 2

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.: (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	15.03
July	15.29
October	15.58

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	
July	Not
October	Received

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—

May	15.06
July	15.28

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, May 3

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	28,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 2

Scinde Good	6.55
Scinde Fully Good	6.75
Scinde Fine	6.95
Bengal Good	6.55
Bengal Fully Good	6.75
Bengal Fine	6.95
Oomra Good	6.95
Oomra Fully Good	7.20
Oomra Fine	7.45
Broach Good	6.95
Broach Fully Good	7.25
Broach Fine	7.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 2

May	8.06	8.06
June		8.11
July	8.18	8.19
August		8.22
September		8.26
October	8.27	8.29
November		8.30
December		8.34
January	8.36	8.36
February		8.38
March	8.41	8.41
April		8.43
May		8.45
Middling Spot		8.34

SALES.

Liverpool, May 2

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTO

London, May, 2.

May		14.29
June		14.46
July	14.68	14.65
August		14.68
September		14.78
October		14.85
November	14.95	14.98
December		15.04
January		15.09
February		15.10
March		15.18
April		15.18
May		15.26
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot		14.95

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 2

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	
P. & O. Banking Corporation	
National Bank	
Eastern Bank	
Funding Loan 4%	
Conversion Loan	
Indian Loan 5 1/2%	Closed
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	
Indian Stock 3%	
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loan	
Consols	
War Loan 5%	
Victory Bonds 4%	

LONDON METALS.

London, May 2.

Copper, English Best Selected,	£59-7/8
Copper, Braziers,	£71
Yellow Metal,	£65—1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£25-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£14-7/8
Tin, English Ingots,	£297-

COFFEE.

New York, May 2

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot	15-1/2

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT.

V. H. A. GANNY'S REPORT

Jutes:—In sympathy with a quiet Hessian market and less outside support were easier than last week. Hooghly were the only remarkable feature of the week which due to good demand have advanced a good deal with buyers at Rs. 105|4 at the close. In higher price stocks there were more sellers than buyers and most of the scrips have declined by about 10 to 15 points. Perhaps this may prove to be a sign of reaction in the prices of Jute shares.

The speculative counters Howrah, Clive and National closed at Rs. 50|10, 45|4 and 36|6 respectively. Small value scrips Birla, Hukumchand, Presidency; Craig and Waverly yere also easier at the close quoting Rs. 14|-. 17|14. 11|8, 6|,0 and 8|12. respectively.

Dividends proposed:—Howrah Rs. 2 Reliance 4|9 Anglo-India Rs. 25 and Khardah Rs. 32|8.

Cottons:—Open firm with good demand and appreciated sharply having buyers for Dunbar at Rs. 234 and Bengal-Nagpur at Rs. 25|8 at the close, there is every likelihood of a further improvement in their prices.

Coals:—Were a quiet market with buyers reluctant to purchase at the ruling rate in expectation of a further reduction.

Tea Shares:—All of a sudden in the later part of the week came in good demand and within a short period advanced remarkably due to some rise in price of tea at Home. Almost any scrip coming to market fetched better price' The favourable scrips Bishnauth, East India, Rutema. Teenali which opened at 33, 18|4, 12|8, 20 closed at 35|8, 22|12, 16; and 23|8 respectively. The undertone is quite firm.

Banks:—There is nothing worth recording in this section.

Govt. Securities:—Were a firm feature this week. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper 4 per cent. New Loan and 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan being in special favour at Rs. 79|6, 90 and 108|12 respectively.

Miscellaneous:—Scrips of Engineering concerns were the predominating feature of the market in this section. Burn & Co. have advanced to Rs. 252 from 235 with buyers unsatisfied. Indian Iron & Steel and Indian Standard Wagon Ordy. which closed at Rs. 11|12 and 25|8 respectively last week had remarkable fluctuations. The former touched Rs. 10|4 during the course of the week due to a selling presssure on account of the Banking crisis in Japan but as this crisis is a temporary one the holders having regained confidence the share value has again appreciated to Rs. 11. The Indian Standard Wagon Ordy. on the rumour of a very good dividend of Rs. 3|8 advanced to Rs. 31 but the enquiry having been subsided had sellers at Rs. 29|8 at the close.

British Burma Petroleum have advanced to Rs. 6|14. Burma Finance were done at Rs. 6|10. Prices for Sugar concerns are well maintained, Champaran and Samastipur being quoted at Rs. 12|8 and 8|10 respectively.

Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

BANK RATES.

London, May, 2.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-23/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 3-25/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 per cent.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 2

Demand Bills	485.43

LONDON RUBBER.

LONDON, May 2.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb, Spot	1/7-5/8 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot	1/7—7/8 Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot	1/7-5/8 Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot	1/7—7/8 Sellers

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 2.

Silver:—Very Quiet.

Spot	25-3/4
Forward	25-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 2.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11 1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Apl./May Shipment offered.	£8-17-6
Castorseed, Bombay, Apl./May Shipment offered,	£17-15-0
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton, April/May Shipment offered	£20-17-6

HYDE PARK ORATORY.

A LESSON FOR INDIANS.

CULTIVATE TOLERANCE IN PUBLIC LIFE.

Munshi Iswar Saran, writes in "The Hindu" under date London, April 13:

On 11th April 1927 the Budget was presented in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The hall porter of my hotel asked me if I was going to the House of Commons to listen to the Chancellor's speech. It is my frank opinion that we have got splendid men in our country at the top, but the interest in politics of the average man or woman in this country is far greater and wider than it is in our own.

A great many men and women, mostly of humbler positions in life, gather together in the evenings and in the mornings and afternoons of Sundays to listen to the various speakers who come and harangue in the Hyde Park. The speakers address the crowd on religious, political, and social subjects. There is perfect liberty of speech and the expression of opinion is absolutely unrestricted. You will find in one corner a man speaking on Protestantism, the next speaker would be addressing on Roman Catholicism, the speaker after next would be condemning Communism and the one next to him would be engaging the attention of the audience by describing the new Heaven and Earth which Communism would bring into existence. The audience that you get for your speech depends more on your wit and humour than on your ability. You must understand the mentality of the English crowd before you can succeed in getting a good audience. It must be said that the average man or woman wishes to see fair play.

One morning a gentleman was speaking against Socialism: some one from the audience interjected a remark, at which the speaker shouted shut up." On this the questioner with some indignation said "how dare you say shut up to a man in the Hyde Park." There spoke the Englishman, and gave expression to a feeling which has done no end of good to the English nation. Some of the jokes and sallies that one hears are unquestionably crude and sometimes coarse. But in spite of all this incline to the view that these speeches do an immense amount of good.

GOOD FUN ANL HUMERA.

The class of audience that you get in the Hyde Park will be reluctant to go, in the majority of cases, to meetings held in big halls or spacious lecture rooms. In order to gain admission to many of the lectures one has to purchase tickets, and I doubt if this crowd could be induced to spend money in order to listen to lectures. After the day's work or on holidays they go for a ramble in the park with the object of getting fresh air or some exercise, and they begin to listen to a man in whose speech they feel interested for the time being. A man or a woman, would stand for a few minutes listening to one speaker and then would proceed to another, and then to a third and so on. There would be some who would be present at a lecture if he, or she, found it interesting from start to finish, and there are not a few who take part in the discussion. They put questions, they make witty remarks, and sometimes they even express their assent or dissent in a little indecorous manner, but on the whole I am led to think that these lectures do a great deal of good to a class which but for them would never get a chance of considering those questions which form the themes of the various speakers. It is unquestionable that these meetings in the Hyde Park in some cases provoke serious thought and lead to systematic study. Of course these lectures are not meant for highly trained intellects, nor do you find in them as a rule very scientific treatment of the subjects that are handled. When people criticise these Hyde Park meetings, I am afraid they lose sight of the audience for which they are obviously intended. One day I heard an Indian speaking on behalf of the Home Rule League. What that Home Rule League is I do not know. I asked some friends if they possessed any information about this league, but they told me that they did not. The speaker made some statements which could not be supported and used some arguments, which could not be considered to be sound, but he did succeed in making people think of India for the time being.

I am reminded in this connection of what a retired High Court Judge told me the other day. He said that he and a friend of his, who also rose to distinction in the Indian Civil Service, had gone as young men to listen to a speaker in the Hyde Park. He was speaking on some religious question, and at the end with outstretched arms he said. "Let me embrace the worst sinner in the audience." This Ex-High Court Judge was shot into the arms of the speaker by his friend and in the process his top hat was flung at a distance of several yards. The audience cheered, and the young man who subsequently rose to great distinction felt utterly confused. No harm was meant and indeed none was done, it was a joke which everybody enjoyed. If you have a sense of humour you get a great deal of fun by going to these lectures.

OLD PREJUDICE DYING OUT.

But much more importance is being attached to these meetings now than it was done before. Members of Parliament come down to the Hyde Park to address the crowd. Even Conservative members of Parliament come and face the crowd and put up with all the remarks that are made by it. It was the other day that the Prime Minister, speaking at the Cambridge University Conservative Union Society suggested to the graduates and undergraduates that they should not confine themselves only to meetings in halls, and such other places, but should go out into the market place and other public places of resort in order to preach the doctrines of Conservatism. With approval he cited the instance of a colleague of his who had gone and spoken in the Hyde Park on the question of sending troops to China. As power is coming more and more into the hands of the general mass of people, more and more vividly it is being realised that the general public is really the master of the situation, and has to be approached wherever there is any opportunity of doing so. The old prejudice against Hyde Park meetings is slowly dying out, and very soon, I venture to think, better classes of speakers will come to address these meetings.

VALUE OF LECTURES IN PUBLIC PLACES.

Whenever I go to the Hyde Park meetings I always feel that our leaders should organise such lectures in bazars and other public places. These lectures will be meant for the masses, and not for the highly intellectual classes. Suppose we had in every important place in India a speaker addressing every Sunday or some other convenient day, masses of people on the question of Swaraj, or on the necessity of combined action being taken by Hindus and Mahomedans at the present juncture I for one have no doubt in my mind that these lectures would prove extremely beneficial. If we really desire to have democracy we must try to educate the masses, who are the real masters. Every effort should be made to spread correct ideas about important topics, and every opportunity should be utilised which helps us in achieving this object. Take one more question of social reform. If we could organise such lectures in order to expose the utter heartlessness and unreasonableness of the attitude of some of us towards the depressed classes, I repeat these lectures would bring about a change much sooner than many of us would be inclined to think. During the non-co-operation days something on these lines was done and we saw what result it produced.

Of course, India does not enjoy the same freedom of speech as does England, but in spite of this limitation we have to do the best that is possible under the circumstances. If the masses once begin to think, they will naturally be of immense strength to any cause that they take up.

I go to these Hyde Park meetings more as a student than as a listener. I do not pretend that I learn much from the speeches, but I must confess that I appreciate and enjoy the atmosphere in which every man or woman, whatever his or her position or education might be, feels perfectly free in expressing any opinion that he, or she, considers to be sound. For a visitor of my temperament these meetings have some valuable lesson to teach. When I compare these conditions with those that exist in India, I feel that we have to do a great deal in order to get the political consciousness that we find in this country.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, May 1

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Bales.
Total in Sight	17,759,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	495,000
East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply	116,000
American Cotton, Visible Supply	5,743,000
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	402,000
Total Sales	41,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	100
East Indian Cotton Stock	6,000
East Indian Cotton Forwaded	2,300
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	100
East Indian Cotton Imports	2,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	
American Cotton Afloat	86,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	6,000
Total Afloat	156,000
Taking of the World's Spinners American cotton	877,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May. 2.

T T Berlin on London	20.49-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13-3/4
T T Brussels on London	24.93*
T T Madrid on London	27.46
T T Milan on London	94.20
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.01
T T London on Prague	163.00

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SKEEN COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SIR P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR'S CRITICISM.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar writes in the April issue of *Indian Review*:

How slowly do the wheels of Government move in this country and especially in nation-building directions! The demand for the establishment of a military college at which Indians may be trained for a military career as officers in the Indian Army has been put forward by the Indian National Congress for at least 40 years. The demand has been continuous and insistent. When the Great War broke out, the services rendered by the Indian soldiers in the battle-fields of Europe, Africa and Mesopotamia were freely acknowledged. The gallantry and the loyalty of Indian soldiers were warmly appreciated. It was declared by English statesmen that the claims and aspirations of India must thenceforward be approached from a new angle of vision. The professions of responsible British statesmen at the time were no doubt quite sincere, but many of these professions of goodwill and sympathy still remain to be translated into practice. Among the many demands which the Government he still failed to tackle with anything like earnestness, the demand for an Indian Sandhurst occupies a conspicuous place. In the very first session of the Indian Legislative Assembly the attention of the Government was prominently drawn to this question by means of a resolution requesting that as soon as funds were available, steps should be taken to establish a military college like Sandhurst in India. The resolution was passed with the assent of the Government, but nothing came out of it. Mr. Montagu fell from power and the Conservative Government, which has been in office on and off since then, has shown no genuine desire to deal with the claim of India for a revision of British policy with regard to the organisation of the army in India from the point of view of national efficiency. The resolution of the Assembly of 1921 was buried in the pigeon-holes of the Government of India Secretariat for quite four years.

AFTER FOUR YEARS.

The question was again brought forward in the Assembly in 1925. An attempt was made to repudiate the resolution of 1921 and to deny that the Government of India had ever committed themselves to the policy of establishing a military college. The Assembly however passed the resolution for the appointment of a Committee to investigate and report upon the subject. At last in June 1925 a Comittee was appointed to consider whether it was desirable and practicable to establish a military college in India and to report upon the possible methods of improving the supply of Indian candidates for King's Commissions. The Committee was fortunate in its chairman, General Sir Andrew Skeen, the Chief of the General Staff and in its Secretary Major Lumby. It was also fortunate in the inclusion of Mr. Burdon, the Army Secretary as a member. That in spite of the presence of some members of a reactionary type the Committee should have produced a unanimous report is due largely to the broad-mindedness, tact, knowledge and skill of General Skeen and Mr. Burdon and to the labours of Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues on the Sub-Committee, which was deputed to collect evidence and information in Europe and America. The Committee have examined the questions referred to them with great care and thoroughness and with every desire to appreciate not merely the Indian aspects of the problem but its wider bearings on British military policy. Their recommendations may not go as far as the resolution of the Assembly or even the wishes of some members of the Committee. Nevertheless it must be acknowledged that the Report of the Committee is a conscientious and valuable performance for which they deserve the thanks of the public.

REPORT ONLY A STARTING POINT.

It is urged that the problem is one of a very complicated and far-reaching character and involves several issues of importance. But difficulties are meant to be overcome and should not be used for the purpose of adopting a "non-posthumus" nor even for indefinite postponement of a solution or the interposition of unreasonable delay. The Report of the Committee was submitted to the Government of India towards the end of last year and it has been published only in the beginning of this month after no little hesitation and with great reluctance. The Government of India express no approval of any of the recommendations of the Report and merely propose to use it as a starting-point for discussions with the Imperial Government. They wish to be free to consider whether the basis of the Committee's scheme offers the sure stable line of advance towards the creation of a dominion army or whether alternative methods which did not fall within the Committee's terms of reference might not more profitably be explored. The Government of India are not prepared to commit themselves to a policy of creating a Dominion Army; nor is there any indication of the possible alternative methods to be explored, though at first sight it looks as if they were inclined to view such a policy with favour. Perhaps it will be urged that the four or five months which have elapsed since the submission of the Report have not been sufficient for the necessary investigation. Like the Secretary of State and probably in accordance with his instructions, they state that the recommendations of the Committee are designed primarily with a view to Indian conditions and that the problems of recruitment and training of King's Commissioned officers for whatever service are essentially an Imperial concern. In the speech made by [illegible] in the House of Lords at the end of [illegible]month, Lord Birkenhead used even [illegible]r) language in his comments upon [illegible]isms made in India upon the [illegible]tion of the army. He detected a tendency to parochialism not merely in the views of the Indian critics of the army administration in India but even on the part of the Indian Sandhurst Committee, even though it was presided over and guided by a distinguished General like Sir Andrew Skeen, the chief of the General Staff in India; nor does he spare the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee which was presided over by Sir John Shea, the Adjutant-General in India. His Lordship questions the competency of both of these Committees and of the Government of India and, even of the Secretary of State to make a comprehensive survey of the problems involved from the broadest Imperial point of view. Lord Birkenhead points out that it is a mistake to suppose that the administration of the Army in India is primarily a matter of concern to India alone. That the administration of the army in India is connected with questions of Imperial Defence and has a bearing upon them may be admitted in the same way as the military organisation of any self-governing Dominion may have upon the problems of Imperial Defence. Would the Government of any self-governing Dominion be prepared to admit that they were not competent to settle the question of the organisation and recruitment of their armies or allow that these questions must be settled for them by the Imperial Cabinet?

PURPOSE OF ARMY IN INDIA.

The primary purpose of the army in India was defined in a resolution of the Assembly as the defence of India against external aggression and the maintenance of internal order. The correctness of this position was endorsed by the Imperial Government and is admitted by Lord Birkenhead. If this is the primary purpose of the army in India, it is curious that India should be told that matters concerning the administration of the army in India are not the primary concern of India alone. It is said that in certain wide contingencies, the defence of India may require reinforcements from the Imperial Army to enable her to meet with success a combination of menaces. So also would the defence of Australia against a naval invasion. It is true that India does not now occupy an isolated position in the world and may be embroiled in any big war in which Britain may become involved. But this would be the result not of the special conditions affecting India only, but of the conditions to which every member of the British Commonwealth of Nations is subject. If she were not a member of the Commonwealth, India might possibly escape being entangled in a war which was primarily due to British foreign policy. During the debate in the House of Lords it was admitted by Lord Haldane that there was great force in the contention of Indians that the army is probably kept up on a scale for the resistance of foreign aggression which would not be necessary if India was a perfectly peaceful country left to itself and not apt to become involved in quarrels which proceed between great Britain and other countries. The argument of Lord Birkenhead that exceptional contingencies may arise calling for reinforcements from Britain does not necessarily deprive the people of India of the right to treat the problem of Indian defence as one of primary concern to themselves. Exceptional situations may require exceptional measures for pooling the resources of the Empire or creating new armies on a large scale. Britain herself was in the beginning of the Great War obliged to call for and depend upon reinforcements from India. The Indian troops took a prominent part in bearing the brunt of the German invasion and enabled Britain to gain time for the creation of a new army and for the full utilisation of her man-power. It would be interesting to know whether a claim by India on this ground to determine questions of military organisation and recruitment in Britain would not be shouted with derision. It is speeches like Lord Birkenhead's that strengthen the popular belief in India that questions relating to the strength of the army in India and its organisation and recruitment are dealt with entirely from the point of view of Imperial interests and Imperial exigencies and not solely with reference to the requirements of India alone.

ESHER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Report of the Esher Committee on the Army in India lent strong support to this view and an emphatic protest was lodged against it by the Indian Legislative Assembly and endorsed by the Government of India. The statement of Lord Birkenhead suggests that whatever the Government of India might have said in 1921, the real motives and principles by which the Imperial Government are influenced are those set forth by the Esher Committee in their covering letter to Mr. Montagu. There is no doubt that in view of the shifting of the political storm-centre to the Pacific Coast, India has come to occupy a position of greater strategical importance to the Empire. This view finds an echo in the speech of Lord Haldane when he made the suggestion that a part of the expeditionary force of the Home Army should be kept in India. Indian politicians are not incapable of realising the obligations of this country as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, but they feel that their country is neither able nor inclined to assume heavier obligations towards the Commonwealth than the other Self-governing Dominions and they claim also the same right as the Self-governing Dominions to determine the strength and composition of their army, its organisation and administration. We cannot unfortunately forget that we are still in a position of dependence and we have not yet reached the status of a self-governing Dominion. But we still claim that these question of military organisation should not be treated as questions of Imperial policy in the determination of which India has no voice and must submit to the dictates of the Imperial Cabinet and the Imperial Defence Committee both unaffected by any real sympathy with the military or political aspirations of India.

(To be continued.)

THE "HERALD" AND PANDIT NEHRU.

The "Tribune" writes:—

"In the course of a recent leading article on Mr. B. G. Horniman's Presidential address to the Kerala Provincial Conference, we said that the venomous attack made by Mr. Horniman on the Congress party in the Legislative Assembly and its leaders would surprise no one who had been a reader of the "Indian National Herald" during the last four months. In a special article in the "Herald" Mr Horniman denies that his address contained a venomous attack upon the Congress party or its leaders and challenges us to produce a single sentence from any article written or printed by him in the "Herald" at any time which could justify our charge. We have no hesitation in accepting the challenge.

First as regards the address: Our comments were specifically based on the telegraphic report of the address supplied by the "Associated Press". That report contained the following among other remarks: "He was a witness to what was happening at the last session of the Assembly, and it appeared to him that Congress members, insted of following a policy of uncompromising obstruction, as resolved by the Gauhati Congress, were adopting a mode of conduct by which they were actually co-operating with a system of government which they wanted to abolish. He ascribed this betrayal to the demoralisation of the Congress from a truly national institution into an "interested oligarchy which adopted policies and programmes that were convenient to it, and he ascribed this demoralisation to the weakness and inconsistency" in the leadership of the national movement." Again:—"Regarding the oligarchic nature of the Congress Constitution, he said that he was shocked at the last session of the Congress by the most undemocratic manner in which things were being manoeuvred by interested persons in the Congress. He referred specially to the suppression the resolution regarding Nabha, which was enthusiastically passed by the Subjects Committee but "was by some means suppressed from being brought into the open Congress."

We leave it to any disinterested and fair-minded reader of our contemporary and of ourselves to say if we were wrong in describing this as a venomous attack upon the Congress party and its leaders, and if the words we have italicised do not constitute a personal attack upon certain individuals. Of course the individuals are not named, but even Macaulay's school boy can have no difficulty in finding out who they are. Mr. Horniman says that his attack upon the Congress party in the Assembly has nothing to do with what the Congress did or failed to do in the matter of the resolution regarding Nabha. If so, why did he speak of the two in the same breath? Mr. Horniman wants us to explain, for the benefit of the public, what Pandit Nehru has to do with the alleged refusal of the Congress party to pass a resolution about Nabha. We owe no such explanation to the public because we never said that the Pandit had anything to do with the alleged refusal: was no part of our business to say it. What we did say was that the "Herald" had missed no opportunity of having fling at Pandit Nehru since he had made a famous speech in the subjects committee. Here, again, we would leave it to any reader of the "Herald" to say if our statement was incorrect. Was not the very speech to which we referred criticised with bitter severity in the "Herald?"

As regards Mr. Horniman's specific challenge to us to produce anything written by himself or printed in the "Herald at any time that could support our charge, here are a few sentences taken at random from a special article in the "Herald" published in the first week January:—

There must be some kind of democracy even in the most democratic representative assembly in the country. It cannot be held in mortgage by any person however exalted he may be, whether he is Mr. Motilal Nehru or Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar. A country-wide organisation "cannot be run by voteries, or by family or friendly arrangements. (Italics curs.)"

Again:—

Every one has not the "odour of sanctity of a Mahatma Bandhi. Gandhiji is Gandhiji and the Pandit is Pandit." But even Gandhi makes mistakes, as he has himself admitted. "But Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar are by no means Gandhis, not even passable imitations of them." (Italics ours.)

Perhaps Mr. Horniman will say that there is nothing personal about these remarks, but that is an opinion which few others will share. Of course Pandit Nehru has not the odour of sanctity of the Mahatma; he never claimed to have it. For that matter Mr. Horniman himself has little of that odour, in spite of his having been dubbed a Mahatma during a recent railway journey by a European fellow passenger. But who that does not wish to be personal will ever think it necessary to say so?"

TRAVANCORE COUNCIL

TRIVANDRUM, May 2.

At the after-lunch sitting of the Travancore Legislative Council on Saturday a motion for reducing the prices of post cards and envelopes of the State anchal service from five and ten cash to four and eight respectively was carried by 24 to 17 votes, the latter including fourteen officials.—Free Press.

ARYA-MUSLIM RIOT CASE.

FURTHER PROSECUTION EVIDENCE

INDORE, May 2.

The Special Tribunal resumed to-day, the hearing of the Arya-Muslim Riot Case. The Prosecution examined Justice Wagle of the High Court, Indore. The witness stated that the inquiry he had made at Khargone, when the accused was the Subha there was of a confidential nature and had nothing to do with Hindu-Muslim relations.

The court then continued the examination of Baijnath, Nazar, Mahal Kacheri about his calling the police and the conduct of the rioters on 14th February. Mahomed Ekbal, Municipal Overseer who prepared the map of the locality was closely examined by the prosecution and defence counsels.

THE SECOND CASE.

The second case for trial in which Abdul Gani figures as the abettor and seventeen other accused are challaned, two of whom are absconding was opened by Dr. S. S. Vyas. The counsel said that this case concerned the Majid rioting which commenced between 9-30 and 11 a.m. on 14th February and led to such terrible consequences. Long before this, the Mussalmans instigated and abetted by Abdul Gani were planning to attack the Hindus and were waiting for a suitable opportunity.

The Mahomedan sowar who escorted the procession failed to discharge his legitimate duty of protecting the women and children. Dr. Vyas declared that there was no law or rule forbidding individuals or assemblies from playing music before mosques or anywhere on the highways of the State.—A.P.

ELEVEN MEMBERS RESIGN.

BENARES MUNICIPALITY AFFAIRS.

BENARES, May 3.

Eleven members of the Benares Municipal Board have sent in their resignations from the different Standing Comittees to which they were elected in their absence.

On April 6 at an ordinary meeting of the Board there was a heated discussion regarding the composition of certain standing committees and as a sequel to the dissatisfaction felt in certain quarters, eleven members walked out of the meeting.

In their absence the committees were redrawn and the absentee members were also nominated.

The letter of resignation sent in by the eleven members was discussed at the meeting of the Benares Municipal Board yesterday and it was resolved that the members should be requested ti withdraw their resignations in the interest of the Board.—Free Press.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR UNTOUCHABLES.

SIND EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE'S DEMAND.

SUKKUR, May 3.

The second Sind Hindu Sind Educational Conference met in the Town Hall last night and was largely attended. There was also a sprinkling of ladies.

GOVT.'S POLICY CONDEMNED.

The Conference passed a resolution condemning the policy of Government whereby certain communities were getting fixed admissions to Government educational institutions. The Conference put on record their disfavour at the supercession of Hindu teachers and officers on the ground of creed. The Conference also protested against the inadequate representation of Hindus on the school boards created under the Primary Education Act. The Conference demanded that Government should provide special facilities to untouchables for education.—Free Press.

MANAGER ABSCONDS WITH GOODS.

GETS ONE YEAR'S RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

RANGOON, May 3.

Mr. J. M. Chaudhari, formerly Secretary of the Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., in Rangoon, was sentenced by the Fifth Additional Magistrate, Rangoon, to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of goods belonging to the Stores.

The Prosecution case was that the accused removed eight bales of blankets belonging to the Stores from the Port Commissioner's ware-house without the knowledge of the Manager and sold them to another company and misappropriated the proceeds.

On report being made to the police, it was discovered that the accused had absconded. Subsequently he was arrested and sent up for trial.—Free Press.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHIS RE-ARRESTED.

FOR BREAKING ARMS ACT.

NAGPUR, May 3.

Ramlal and Abhimanyu, two of Mr. Avari's volunteers, who are out to break the Arms Act, were re-arrested last night.

The news was announced to the public by the beating of drums at night.—Free Press.

VOLUNTEER RE-ARRESTED.

z NAGPUR, May 3.

Mr. Abdur Rahman, a volunteer belonging to the force of Mr. Avari was re-arrested this morning at 9 a.m. for carrying a sword without license.—Free Press.

ROUND TABLE SETTLEMENT OPPOSED.

NATAL IN FERMENT.

STRONG CRITICISM FROM TRANSVAAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, April 11.

The "Natal Mercury" has fallen foul of the South African Indian Congress. The resolution of the Congress to accept the agreement with some reservations does not come to the taste of the Natal journal which characterises the resolution as the way to make mischief. Commenting upon the explanation of the deputy President of the Congress (Mr. James Godfrey) the journal says:—

"The European community, certainly the more responsible part of the European community, has accepted provisions of which it cordially disapproved, because it believed that by agreeing that the Parliament should stay its hand the Indian community would stay their also. It believed, too, that the atmosphere of goodwill which would be created, it might be possible gradually to remove or soften some of those points of contact which are the sources of irritation not only to the Indians but to the Europeans also. But if, despite the existence of the Agreement, the Indians reserve the right to agitate upon those matters which Mr. Godfrey has mentioned because it appears politically expedient to do so, then we had better give up all idea of "an honourable understanding."

DID DR. MALAN BETRAY SOUTH AFRICA?

There is a great hue and cry among a small section of the Nationalists in Transvaal even to-day against Dr. Malan who they say has betrayed South Africa its principle of "South Africa for Whites." One Piet Kruger jun. had the courage to disobey his leader Tielman Roos and bitterly criticise Dr. Malan for his so-called yielding on points to the Indian Delegation. He has not spared M. Gandhi or Mr. C. F. Andrews. He says that a White minister—an apostle of yellow Asia—came from India and defeated our own Minister Dr. Malan. He cries out in despair: "What a humiliation for South Africa and its status!" He further adds that no fear of the upheaval in Asia could tempt the Nationalists of South Africa to sacrifice her ideal of South Africa for Whites. He says that they should not yield to the fanaticism of Gandhi and others.

But it should be said to the credit of the Nationalist papers in the Cape and the Transvaal that they have strictly adhered to the policy of giving the agreement a chance and a trial and contradicted the views of their irresponsible correspondents. The main contention of these papers is that South Africa has not sacrificed a bit in its agreement with India and its power to legislate on its own lines remain intact.

Meanwhile a Bill amending certain sections of the Immigration law to give effect to the Agreement has been introduced already in the House of Assembly and has passed its first reading, the second reading of which will be taken in the end of this month. It is expected that a battle royal will be fought on the floor of the House between the Government supporters and the anti-Asiatic representatives from Natal and elsewhere. Dr. Malan has refused to put the verbatim report of the Round Table Conference deliberations saying that it was against the interests of the public. There is still some dissatisfaction in the country districts of Transvaal and Gen. Kemp the Minister for Agriculture, is to tour that part to explain the Agreement for the Government.

BE BRAVE AND DEVOTED TO COUNTRY'S CAUSE.

AHMEDABAD, May 3.

In connection with the celebration of Shivaji Tercentenary gymnastic feats were arranged yesterday evening by the Sarangpur Gymnastic Club. Afterward at a meeting held, Swami Anand of "Young India" narrated Shivaji's life and his endeavour to achieve freedom for the country. He exorted the people to be brave and show the same sort of devotion to the country which Shivaji by his example had set before them.—Free Press.

VEHICLE TAX BETTER THAN IMPORT DUTY.

CALCUTTA, May 3.

It is understood the Committee appointed by Government to consider the question of motor taxation in Bengal has decided to recommend that the central Government should be responsible for the imposition of all taxation, that vehicle tax is preferable to a heavy import duty and that the central Government should allot funds to provinces for road improvement, maintenance being the responsibility of local bodies or the provincial Governments, according to the classification of the road.—Free Press.

DISSATISFACTION IN GHATKOPAR.

z GHATKOPER, May 3.

The Ghatkoper Municipality's decision to increase the general and conservancy cess by 33 and 50 per cent. has evoked dissatisfaction in Ghatkoper as it is believed the trade depression at present will not allow of this additional burden to be borne by the rate-payers.—Free Press.

STATUS OF INDIAN PRINCES

MACHINERY FOR INQUIRY

SIMLA, May 2.

It is understood that as a result of discussion between the Indian Princes and Ministers, there is a concensus of opinion in favour of an authoritative enquiry into their status and relations with British India. This proposal will be pressed on the attention of the Government of India for early action, but it is not yet settled whether the enquiry favoured will be through the Agency of a Royal Commission or Committees appointed by the Government of India.—A. P.

ALLEGED ASSAULTS ON EUROPEN WOMEN.

LONDON, May 2.

Answering aquestion the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons expressed regret that it had been necessary, for the British High Commissioner to call the serious attention of the Egyptian Government to sentences passed by the Egyptian on Eyptian subjects convicted for assaults on European women. During 1926 he said there were no fewer than four cases of such assaults on British subjects and recently a similar assault was perpetrated on a European lady of other nationality in peculiarly brutal circumstances. The sentences imposed by the Egyptian courts in these cases were, in most instances, the minimum prescribed by law, and had proved inadequate as a deterrent. The reply of the Egyptian Government to Lord Lloyd's representations which had received the approval of His Majesty's Governments had not yet been received.—B.O.W.

DEPRESSION OVER BAY PERSISTS.

GENERAL RAINFALL.

SIMLA, May 3.

The shallow depression over the south west of the Bay of Bengal persists, and rain has fallen locally in South Madras. Widespread rain has occurred along the Gangetic plain under the combined influence of the low pressure area over the central parts of the country and the well-marked seasonal trough over Sind. Temperature is considerably below noral in the rest of the United Provinces and its neighbourhood.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur Kumaon Hills, local in Assam, Bihar, East United Provinces and Southeast Madras.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, West United Provinces, East Punjab and Malabar.

Chief amounts are: Gauhati, Dhubri, and Shillong half an inch each, Jalpaiguri one and a half, Hazaribagh, Naya Dumka, Gorakpur and Bahraich half, Mukteswar two, Mussooree three quarters, Chakrata half, Hissar quarter, and Tinnevelly one and half.

Forecast: Extension along the Western Himalayas.—A. P.

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THE PASSENGERS' DAY.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Below are given the messages, or extracts from messages, received from Indian leaders and public men, about the management of the Indian railways, in observance of "The Passengers' Day":—

"The Passesgers' and Traffic Relief Association is doing a public service by commemorating the "Passengers' Day" as it serves as a "Forget-me-not." The woes and grievances of passengers, specially the third-class passengers are many and varied, and there is a danger of our forgetting these grievances in our pre-occupation with other issues. This question, however, is not less important than the other questions, as it involves the self-respect, comfort and conveniences of hundreds of thousands of our countrymen. The development of a proper self-consciousness of passengers should be the first duty of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association and I hope this end will be attained and the grievances of passengers eliminated by the propaganda work your Association is doing."

(Sd.) J. K. MEHTA.

"HAVE FAITH IN YOUR WORK."

Thakurdwar,
Bombay, April 28.

The only message I can send you for the Passengers' Day is as follows:—

"Keep on agitating with faith in your work."

(Sd.) M. R. JAYAKAR.

PLEA FOR SUSTAINED EFFORTS.

"The grievances of the third-class passengers still continue to be serious and manifold sustained efforts for their redress are necessary, and I am afraid until Indians are appointed on the Railway Board and as Agents of Railway the success in this direction can at least be only partial."

(Sd.) JAMNADAS MEHTA.

ABOLISH SECOND CLASS.

Mahatma Gandhi has suggested as a remedy for the present scandalous treatment of third-class passengers that educated men should make a point of travelling third-class and reforming the habits of the people, as also of never letting the Railway authorities rest in peace by complaints wherever necessary, never resorting to bribes or any unlawful means for the sake of their own comforts and never puttisg up with infringement of rule on the part of any one concerned. If Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion is carried out by educated men who now travel first or second class, the grievances of third class passengers would soon be a thing of the past. But human nature being what it is, it is hardly likely that the suggestion will be acted upon by an appreciably large number of educated men. There is, however, no doubt that the problem cannot be solved without drastic remedies and it is possible to suggest a drastic remedy.

THE REMEDY.

The remedy I suggest is two-fold; first the abolition of the second class and the doubling of the first class fare; second, the granting of only third class travelling passes or allowances to all public and railway servants and to members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures. The adoption of this remedy will very soon put an end to the present intolerable conditions and automatically lead to the improvement in the standard of convenience and comfort provided for third class passengers. The fact that railway and public servants as well as members of the legislature, who can make their voices heard by the authorities concerned, at present travel either first or second is mainly responsible for the cruel neglect of the third class passengers. When the bulk of educated men and public servants find that third class is the only class by which they can travel, they will see that it is made as comfortable and convenient as possible. Only those capable of spending their own and not the tax payers' money will travel first class and there is no reason why they should continue as at present, to get comfort and convenience out of all proportion to the contribution they make to the Railway revenues.

(Sd.) SYED ABDULLIAH BRELVI.

EMPLOY AGENTS TO MEET TRAINS.

The Association, in my opinion meets a great need and deserves public support. In addition to drawing the attention of the authorities to the grievances of passengers, the association can do much good by employing agents to meet railway trains and give assistance to ignorant passangers more particularly women.

K. NATRAJAN.

"WISHING EVERY SUCCESS."

Servants' of India Society.
Bombay, the 7th April 1927.

'I am glad your Association is celebrating "The Passengers' Day" on the 4th May 1927. I wish your meeting every success."

(Sd.) N. M. JOSHI.

TREAT STATE RYS. AS ONE CONCERN.

Ganeshgang, (Ajmer) 16th April.

"I would suggest that the Association should demand from the Government of India that all the State Railways belonging to the Government of India be treated as one concern in the framing of the Tariffs for rates and fares charged to the public, as they are one concern of State, and are dealt with in a single Railway Budget, that the separate tariffs and minimum charges levied by each of the different agencies working the parts of the State property, maintained under different names, should be forthwith abolished; that the charges, where calculated under a sliding scale, should be worked out on the total through distance from the starting point to destination, and not on the separate distance of each part entrusted to a separate agency.

CHANDRIKAPRASAD.

SYMPATHY WITH THIRD-CLASS PASSENGERS.

Sudama House, Bombay, April 22.

"My sympathies are with the third class passengers and I congratulate you on the laudable object and I wish you every success in your cause."

NARROTAMDAS MORARJI.

"IN FULL SYMPATHY."

Bhadra, (Ahmedabad,) March 28.

"I am in full sympathy with the aims of your Association and wish you every success in your celebration to be held on the 4th May 1927.

RAMANBHAI MAHIPATRAM NILKANTH.

ENGINE S OF INDIA'S EXPLOITATION.

View them from any standpoint you like agricultural, commercial, industrial or social Indian Railway will ever appear as Engines of India's Exploitation They are the clear indications of Britain's domination and of India's humiliation. To combat these, Indian Associations—Political and Commercial—must take a live interest in the affairs of Indian Railways—and organize those Labour forces, which prey an easy victim to the Prussian heels of the Railway Autocrat. Tackle this Transport first, and the Battle of Swaraj will be well begun.

(Sd.) B. F. BHARUCHA.

SUBURBAN SYMPATHY.

LAXMINAGAR (Khar) April 29.

My committee greatly appreciate the valuable services which your Association has been rendering to the travelling public of India. The hardships of third-class passengers, for the alleviation of which you are making herculean efforts, are indeed too numerous and varied in description.

(Sd.) HIRALAL M. DESAI,
Hon. Secretary, Khar-Laxminagar Residents' Association.

TREATED LIKE ANIMALS.

BARODA, April 27.

"The third-class passengers are every where treated like animals as far as I have seen in the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. R. trains. Passengers are at times huddled like goats, i.e. many more than the rules allow. They are roughly treated by the servants of the Railway and also by the Railway Police.

(Sd.) H. D. KANTAVALA.

REFUSE TO TOLERATE ILL TREATMENT.

Bohra Bazar Street, Fort,
Bombay.

"The Passengers' Day will cease to appeal to all who use to transport facilities when passengers are treated "comme il faut."

Is it too much to say that at present they are handled as "live" cargo—but not marked with care—cattle.

In one year we have two Vita Tragedies—this is only possible in India where inhabitants leave in no man's land.

What is the remedy? It is to refuse to put up with such treatment, any longer and everyone can help in this.

Nothing can solve the problem—except ourselves.

Heaven helps those who help themselves. This is true at all times, and in all fields of human activities."

(Sd.) LAXMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE.

SALVATION IS THROUGH SELF ONLY.

DHULIA, March 30.

"Inspite of the ceaseless efforts of philanthropic workers practices which have obtained on different Railways in India with regard to third-class passengers have not undergone any appreciable change. It must always be borne in mind that the law of salvation is immutable, "Salvation comes through one's self only and not through others."

(Sd.) V. G. JAVADEKAR.

"A VERITABLE HELL" ON EARTH.

CHORWAD (Kathiawar), April 25.

"Habitual over-crowding, insanitory condition of the seats and of the W. C. and the terrible noise created by the medicine hawkers and beggars of charity make travelling a veritable hell. The Passengers' Day has its use in bringing all the grievances to our notice, but surely a more active propaganda is expected of your Association.

(Sd.) SUMANT B. MEHTA.

MAKE M.L.A.'S TRAVEL THIRD.

KARACHI, April 15.

"My message is that constantly educated persons should bring to the notice of the authorities the various hardships which the third-class passengers have to undergo during journey. The M. L. A.'s could do a lot only if they obtain first hand knowledge of the third-class passengers' grievances if they made an attempt to travel twice or thrice in a year on long-distance journey by third-class carriages. This is my special request to them. From personal experience I have come to feel that no better interest could be served than by personal knowledge and experience.

(Sd.) R. K. SIDHWA.

BROACH MERCHANTS' SYMPATHY.

BROACH, April 13.

"Fully sympathetic and support your cause and wish Association every success."

(Sd.) ADARJEE MANCHERJEE,
President, Broach Merchants' Association, Broach.

A HUMANITARIAN WORK.

MADRAS, April 19.

"The removal of the grievances of passengers is primarily a humanitarian work in which all classes and parties may join.

The Secretary, Railway Passengers' Association, Madras.

CITIZENS' BOUNDEN DUTY.

LAHORE, April 9.

"There is no gainsaying the fact that the grievances of the railway passengers are varied and numerous, especially those of the third-class passengers in all the railways. Much of this is due to the fact that there is a monopoly, and there is not that healthy competition which generally leads to the offering of many facilities to the travelling Public. State control of Railways might have its advantages, but it has this terrific disadvantage, that red-tapism very often prevents even small amenities of travel being given to the public which private enterprise is often obliged to, and is even willing to give. The lot of the third-class passengers especially is pitiable and it is the bounden duty of every body to do his best to ameliorate their condition.

(Sd.) K. SANTANAM.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, and many other Associations a public meeting will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir wall to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to observe the Passengers' Day, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding, when the following will be amongst the speakers:—

Messrs. B. G. Horniman, K. F. Nariman, N. M. Joshi, B. F. Bharucha, L. R. Tairsee, Dr. S. S. Baldiwalla, Jivraj Nensey, Fazal Ebrahim, Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, Balubhai T. Desai, Chandrashanker N. Pandya, R. M. Chinoy, R. P. Masani, Vithaldas Damodar, Ayantikabai Gokhale, S. N. Haji, Lachmandas Daghdi Mohanlal M. Desai, Jehangir B. Bomon Behram, Hirji Behedin, and Jamnadas Meghji.

FEDERATION OF EAST AFRICA

AN ADVANTAGE TO BRITISH TRADE

ALARM AT INCREASE IN ASIATICS IN TANGANYIKA

LONDON, May 2.

The meeting of the East African section of the London Chamber of Commerce, presided over by Sir Humphrey Leggett, passed a resolution expressing concern at the increasing proportion of non-British ers entering Tanganyika and asking Government to explore all means to facilitate immigration and settlement of Britishers. This section further felt that the federation of the East African Territories, when practicable, would be an advantage to British trade. Meanwhile it trusted that steps would be taken to co-ordinate the services of Tanganyika and the adjacent territories.

Major Walsh quoted the figure of the last census of Tanganyika, showing that the Asiatics were 15,000 and the Europeans under 2,500. Since then the ex-enemy nationals were permitted to enter and the British unofficial element was placed in a minority.—Reuter's Special.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

MR. JHABVALA'S EXPLANATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your report on the above subject appearing to-day you have expressed your disappointment at the total absence of Khaddar in the procession and at some leaders occupying seats in the motor-car. May I explain matters? Khaddar which is our national emblem was not totally absent. Myself and several other labourers were in Khaddar though I do not know about my colleagues. I have always been a believer in the utility of Khaddar and have always used it and so have those poor workmen whose wives prepare Khaddar at home by their own hands. But Khaddar as a propaganda we have not handled as we have to fight for other more preliminary rights than Khaddar. When once we have taught men to get their full bread the next question will be what to wear and Khaddar will not fail to play a part in the Labour programme.

As for sitting in motor-car with the exception of my friends Mr. Thengdi and Mr. Joshi none sat. I walked half the distance and the other half stood in the motor to watch the whole procession going properly and smoothly, for though I had help from several police officials and constables yet I had warning also from them to see the men behaved well. Again it was not a bright sparkling Capitalist car, but a rude old machine improvised for the purpose by my Municipal workers, principally Shafi Khan, the hero of Municipal Corporation's Committee. It was more killing to be in the motor car as the broken machine emitted poisonous gas all throughout than to be out of it.—Yours, etc.

S. H. JHABVALA.

CUT IN UNIVERSITY GRANT

"PROTEST AGAINST MISMANAGEMENT OF LAW DEPT."

VICE-CHANCELLOR ISSUES PRESS NOTE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 2.

Since the inception of the Nagpur University there has been unfortunately some misunderstanding or other between some sections of the public and the University authorities. As a cumulative results of all these differences the C. P. Legislative Council at its last session made a successful cut of Rs. 5,000/ from the annual grant to the University. As the debate disclosed, this action was meant as a "protest" against the "mismanagement of the Law Department of the University." The Vice-Chancellor, in a note, issued to the press, admitted that the Council was within its rights in reducing the grant. It was, however, a very serious matter to cripple the financial resources of an institution charged with heavy responsibilities for the alleged delinquencies of one of its subordinate administrative agencies. A grant settled after the fullest consideration of the needs of the University between its authorities and the Government which was essential to the discharge by the University of its statutory obligations and which could not be reduced without seriously impairing its efficiency and thereby jeopardising public interests which it was its duty to conserve and safeguard, ought not, he ventured to think, be reduced except for the gravest, of reasons of a public character

PROVISIONS FOR REDRESS AGAINST ABUSE.

Proceeding further the Vice-Chancellor wrote that the University Act contains what the legislature regarded ample provisions for redress against abuse of its powers by any of the authorities of the University. But no power was given to any authority outside the Act to interfere in the purely internal management of the affairs of the University. The Government of India under which the Legislative Council was created did not give any such power. After explaining the charge which were brought against the University based on the information given by "students and other people" the Vice-Chancellor concludes as follows:—

"It can do the student affected no good. But I am afraid that, when a responsible body like our Legislative Council condemns what I may venture to say is an equally responsible body like a University authority, there is no option left in the matter. I wonder whether those members who voted for the cut had in their mind the inevitable consequences of their action. It will thus be seen that in championing the cause of one or two students, supposed to have been unfairly dealt with a grievous wrong is likely to be done to the students' community generally."

INCREASE IN TRAM FARES.

ANOTHER PROTEST

A public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. near Tilak Bridge, Lady Jamshedjee Road, Dadar, to protest against increasing Tramway fare when Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Pothan Joseph, N. D. Sayarkar, R. K. Vaidya, P. G. Sahasrabudhe and others will speak.

INSTRUCTIONS TO RETURN FIRE.

LONDON, May 2.

Rugby.—In the House of Commons, today it was stated that the British ships on the Yangtse had been instructed to return any fire directed upon them.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

London, May 3.

Previous closing rate	15.15
To-day's opening	15.21
Difference	plus .06
To-day's closing	15.44
Difference	plus .29

LIVERPOOL.

London, May 3.

Previous closing	8.-6
To-day's opening	8.17
Difference	plus .11
To-day's closing	8.24
Difference	plus .18

Broach—April, May expectations R 312
Broach—June expectations R 317

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

Silver Ready R 25|15 3 annas higher.
Silver forward R 25|14 2 annas higher.
Tone of Market India Bought.

FRACAS IN SURAT

POLICE OPEN FIRE

15 PERSONS INJURED.

Surat, May 3.

At about 9-30 this morning a small fracas occurred between Hindus and Muslims as a sequel to the Shivaji Ter-centenary celebration procession organised by the local Hindu Mahasabha, near Baranpuri Bhagal.

It appears some tension was existing between the two communities over the question of playing music as the procession passed mosques.

This morning when the procession, which included prominent leaders of the town approached the mosque in Baranpuri Bhagal Hindus were asked to cease bhajan. The City Magistrate and the Police Commissioner were accompanying the procession and the Hindu leaders wanted to discuss this request with the officers. In the meanwhile the music was stopped and as the conversations were progressing, some few Muslim hooligans are alleged to have thrown stones at the collected Hindus. Some more Muslims ran at the Hindus and as they were armed with lathis, the City Magistrate ordered the police to fire in the air. A few round rang the air and a regular melee ensued. More police force soon arrived on the spot and some arrests were made.

The mob was soon dispersed and the police are now guarding the area.

About fifteen men are reported to have been injured. Of them nine are Hindus and six Muslims. All of them have been removed to the Civil Hospital. Three of the injured are said to be in bad condition.—Free Press.

ENOUGH OF MISCHIEF-MAKING.

ATTITUDE OF "TIMES OF NDIA" CONDEMNED

Interviewed by a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle", Maulana Shaukat Ali made the following statement.

"It is a disgrace and shame to us all that these mischief-mongers like. 'The Times of India" should be allowed to write what "The Times of India" has written about the amicable settlement made by responsible Hindus and Mohammedans once for all to stop these unfortunate communal quarrels. The Government allows such mischief-mongers to inflame the feelings on both sides and sometimes call Hindus cowards and sometimes call Mohammedans cowards and thus make two brothers fight against each other. This is the most reprehensible attitude on the part of Government."

"EXCITEMENT STILL PREVAILS."

SURAT, May 3.

It appears in the communal fracas, that occurred here this morning, the City Magistrate, who was accompanying the procession, was seriously injured. It is reported one Muslim was killed and five Muslims and three Hindus were wounded. Excitement yet prevails and all shops on the main road have been closed.

The District Magistrate has issued an order, prohibiting the meeting that was proposed to be held this evening at the Ganchi Chauk, in connection with the Shivaji Ter-centenary Celebration.—Free Press.

SHIVAJI DAY FRACAS IN BARODA.

HUNDRED PERSONS ARRESTED.

BARODA, May 3.

The police have arrested nearly hundred Muslims in connection with the fracas that occurred last night. Most of them had taken shelter in and behind the mosque from which stones were thrown at the Hindu procession. As the Dewan had passed orders that no music should be played in front of mosques, the Hindus had taken precaution to stop it as soon as they approached mosques, and it was expected that the Government action would avoid any trouble that was feared. Principal streets were visited by the procession without incident and the presence of the police, under their chief, gave people to believe that nothing would go wrong.

"URCHINS" MAKE MISCHIEF.

However, when the procession reached Limada Pole, it is alleged some Muslims were bent upon creating mischief. They were found to be armed with lathis and before the District Police could take any action, brickbats were hurled through the air at the procession. Small urchins who had collected outside the mosque pelted stones and a general charge was made by Muslims at the procession. A melee soon ensued and a number of causalities took place.

Taking advantage of the confusion that attack, it is alleged, the Muslims tried to attack the palanquin that carried the bust of Shivaji and Professor Manikrao and other gymnasts who were guarding the palanquin had to run to save the bust from molestation.

Special armed police force was requisitioned and the crowd was forced to disperse. The injured were immediately removed to the hospital and the police undertook a clean search of the mosque from behind where the trouble started.—Free Press.

CITY UNDER POLICE GUARD

DT. MAGISTRATE ISSUES ORDER

BARODA, May 3.

A notification bearing the signature of the District Magistrate is issued declaring an assembly of five or more persons unlawful. The notification also states that none should keep stick in his hand exceeding one-half inch in diameter. The notification will hold good for one week. Nearly two hundred Mahomadans have been taken into police custody. The city will be under military control for two days.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Passengers' Day: Meeting at Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.
Results of B.Sc. Exam., 2 p.m.
Protest against tram fare increase, Tilak Bridge, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, 9 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 5.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 6.

S.S. "Ranpura" with mails of April 21 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 7.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 1st instant and left there at midnight, the same day.

THE FORT ARYA SAMAJ.

Swami Omkar Sachidanand will deliver a public lecture on the Life of 'Shivaji' to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. in the Hall of Arya Samaj at Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

AISHABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In the above dispensary Dr. Miss D. M. Cama treated 1,466 patients 958 women and 508 children. The daily average was 48. This dispensary is open to all Mohamedan females and children.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Wednesday, the 4th May, from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call-sign 2. F.V. Wavelength 387. Metres.

AGA KHAN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

A Tea party will be given to celebrate the Birthday of H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan, on Tuesday (10th instant) at the Willingdon Sports Club at 6-15 p.m.

BALOOJI DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated at the Rajooji Balooji Charitable Dispensary, King George Hindoo Sanatorium, Nasik Road, during the month of April, 1927, was 989 including 414 males, 304 females and 271 children. The daily average attendance was 32-1|2 and there were 272 new admissions.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. N. S. Rama Rao, Jt. General Representative for India of the order of the Star in the East, will address the members of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Lodge premises, Girgaum.

LECTURE ON PARSI HISTORY.

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Professor S. H. Hodivala, Principal, Bahauddin College, Junagadh, will deliver at the Institute premises (Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, 172, Hornby Road, Fort) the second of his two public lectures on "Some new facts relating to Parsi History" this Wednesday, evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Thursday, the 5th instant.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A Delhi message of May 3rd says:—

The situation at Rithala after the recent Hindu-Muslim fracas has quietened down.

It is understood an enquiry into the affair leading to the riot will be carried by an European police officer.—Free Press.

The nephew of Mr. Kaula's who was injured in the fight he gave to the dacoits at Raisina is reported to be progressing well at the hospital.—Free Press.

Two deaths in addition to heavy loss of property, are reported in consequence of a storm which passed over Munshiganj sub-division on April 28th.—A.P.

The All India Jat Kshattriya Mahasabha began its nineteenth anniversary celebrations on Sunday at Agra in a pandal erected in the grounds of the St. John's College.

IMPORTANT NOTICE AND ADVICE TO THE LEADING MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS IN PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

The leading firm of Messrs. New Mofussil Co. are now able to produce HIGH GRADE DOUBLE BOILED GENUINE LINSEED OIL entirely free from mineral and inferior class of vegetable oils and all sorts of impurities such as fish oil, etc. This oil can be obtained now in large quantities from their sole Selling Agent,

RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA
18, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

A trial order will convince the user regarding the genuineness of the quality and the quickness of the drying power.

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You are invited to make thorough inquiries before joining.
SPECIAL CLASSES will be shortly Started for "D. COM. M. C." EXAMS. of the INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

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Messrs. MEHTA & Co.
of 119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay
beg to announce their appointment as Selling Agents to the Government of India, Army Department.
The present New and Used Stores awaiting disposal by the Army in India consist of large quantities of :—
(1) Engineering Stores.
(2) Machinery.
(3) Engines.
(4) Pumps.
(5) Motor Transport Spare Parts.
(6) Dairy Plants.
(7) Electrical Stores.
(8) X Ray Stores.
(9) Disinfectors.
(10) Hydraulic Accumulator.
(11) Saddlery.
(12) Leather.
(13) Army Clothing of all description.
And several other things.
Enquiries specifying requirements will receive special attention.

The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1927.

LESS TALK & MORE WORK.

We regret we cannot congratulate the Andhra Provincial Congress Working Committee on its decision to request the All India Congress Committee to inaugurate a mock imitation of last year's walk-out by "calling upon all Congressmen in the Legislatures to come out of the Councils and the Assembly, only marking attendance to prevent the seats from being declared vacant." It will be recalled that such a facile imitation of the Cawnpore resolution was also proposed at Gauhati and was deliberately rejected by the Subjects Committee. Nothing new has supervened since then, while the futility of last year's dramatic feats to snatch any constitutional reforms or release the Bengal detenus still rankles in the memory of a disillusioned people. And what have the Andhra Committee and its President Mr. T. Prakasam, to offer for placing before the leaders in lieu of their Council work? Nothing except vague talk of "an intensive propaganda, telling the people of the iniquities perpetrated by Government and making all preparations for an early establishment of Swaraj." All words, words, and nothing but words! Let Mr. Prakasam and his friends tell us what all our august councillors did in this direction after leaving the Councils last year and how much nearer they brought us to the cherished goal of Swaraj! But that is not all. The Andhra Committee should be aware of the workers' and peasants' programme that has been so very much emphasized of late by Mr. Saklatvala and even by the distinguished President of the Congress himself. And yet it is apparently as nothing to the Andhra Committee which has signally failed either to profit by the experience of the past or to learn new lessons for the future.

While the resolution adopted by the Andhra Committee ignores the realities of the situation, there comes the cry of anguish and protest from the hard pressed ryots of the Alibag Taluka. The Juggernaut car of Government revisions and enhanced assessments moves slowly but surely over all the people of the country, but it is only when the farmers of a certain area—whether it be Kaira as in 1918 or Alibag now—gird up their loins to give a stiff fight to Government that politicians and publicists are disposed to interest themselves in these matters. Thanks to the epoch-making lesson of Satyagraha taught by Gandhiji in the Kaira struggle and to the spirit of the Non-Co-operation movement inaugurated by him thereafter, the oppressed peasants of Alibag have decided, after receiving the most callous replies from the Secretariat, to resort to non-payment of taxes. While we congratulate them on their bravery, we must also add a word of caution. Such fights require bold and resourceful leaders to carry it to a successful finish. While the Kaira ryots had the signal good fortune of having Gandhiji and his army of selfless volunteers to guide and restrain them on all critical occasions, we have yet to know of the grit of the men at the helm of affairs in Alibag. Here is an opportunity for those who wish to revive the extreme form of Non Co-operation in Bombay and elsewhere for organising a Satyagraha Camp at Alibag and giving a test of their powers of organisation and self-sacrifice in a small theatre of peaceful warfare.

THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

The Report of the Deccan Education Society, Poona, for the year 1925-26 is a record of multifarious educational endeavours. The Society has now two colleges and three big schools to manage and it also looks after a small Anglo-Vernacular school at Umbargaon in Thana District. The Fergusson College is, of course, the outstanding monument of the Society's work and the result of careful nursing of an institution, so closely associated with the names of the late Mr. Gokhale and of Dr. Paranjype, now is that the College had by the end of 1926, 1,203 students on its rolls, an increase of nearly 200 since 1924. The Principal's annual report mentions various activities in connection with the College and pleads for additional residential accommodation, for more accommodation for the Science Departments, for additional equipment and apparatus. In regard to the health of the students the Principal says "it is admitted on all hands that better provision for the health of students is one of the duties of a College. Medical inspection and provision for physical training are admitted to be initial steps in the matter. Unless, therefore, more money is available these items cannot be undertaken." How is the money to be secured? It cannot be secured by increasing the fees, as the class of students who resort to the College has very limited means. A useful Table in the Report reveals that of the parents and guardians of the students only 80 have an annual income of about Rs. 6000, while 308 of them, the largest number in the Table, have an annual income of Rs. 500 to 1000. The Fergusson College will have to depend largely upon the benefactions of individual philanthropists of ample means if it is to equip itself adequately and come up to the standard of similar institutions in Europe and America.

The activities of the Deccan Education Society in promoting secondary education are bearing good fruit. As regards their Navin Marathi Shala in Poona, which teaches right from the primary course, the Society has a great grievance against the Education Department of the Government of Bombay. The grant-in-aid of this school was suddenly cut down from Rs. 8,954 to Rs. 5,842 on the plea that grants to primary schools were to be assessed under the Primary Education Act of 1923. But as the Society rightly points out in its report, in regard to this particular school the Government had given a definite promise to the Society in their Order No. 711 of Feb. 14, 1920 that the annual grant-in-aid for it "would always be assessed at the rate of one-half of the total admitted expenditure". We hope the Government will see the necessity of remaining true to their plighted word and continue to help this educational endeavour on the old scale.

RIDICULOUS LAMENT.

The meeting of the East African section of the London Chamber of Commerce which passed a resolution expressing concern at "the increasing proportion of non-Britishers entering Tanganyika" was guilty of indulging in a ridiculous lament prompted by race prejudice and selfishness. Figures were quoted at the meeting which showed that the Asiatics in the Colony numbered some 15,000 while the Europeans were only 2,500. The increase in the number of Asiatics has not been rapid in recent years and even if it were, that is no reason why the European settlers in Tanganyika should complain of the presence of Asiatics. Tanganyika is neither a British Colony nor protectorate; it is a mandated territory. The Asiatics have contributed to the development of the territory as much as the Europeans. The real reasons why the European settler dislikes them is to be found, however, in the Indian demand for an increase in their representation in the Tanganyika Legislative Council and in the equitable manner in which Sir Donald Cameron, the Governor of Tanganyika, who went on leave to England only this month, wished to meet it. The "African Comrade" of April 13 pays a tribute to him for the manner in which "he had endeared himself to the Indian population of the Territory by his far-sighted statesmanship and sagacious indulgence in lending opportunities to all communities for fair play." This is just what the European settler does not like. He wishes to have full play only for himself.

PASSENGERS' DAY.

We are sure there will be splendid response from the public to the invitation of the Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association to make the Passengers' Day a great success. The Committee holds it to-day by convening a public meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. This Association has been fighting valiantly for the redress of grievances of the travelling public and of merchants who receive vexatious treatment from the Indian Railway authorities and its efforts to ventilate in particular the grievances of the third class passengers, the very class from whom the railways receive most of their revenues, are gradually bearing fruit. But it must have funds to fight for the advancement of public interests and we hope the appeal, which Mr. Meyer Nissim, the President of the Association, has issued to secure financial support for this body will evoke liberal response. Many of the wrongs the travelling public sufferes from, can, as Mr. Nissim rightly observes, "be righted by seeking resort to courts of law." The Association is ready to help individuals whose cases "involve public interests" and it has a right to ask the public for "war material" for its campaign.

THE KATHIAWAR PORTS.

THEIR DEVELOPMENT—A MENACE OR A PROMISE?

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS.)

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas's utterance at the last quarterly meeting of his tame registry office,—the Indian Merchants' Chamber,—will be read, as it must have been intended to be read, by a much wider audience than the immediate circle of the faithful listening in rapt attention to the choice expressions of that standing oracle. Few who heard him there,—and fewer still of the wider world for whom the utterance must have been intended,—would realise that the gallant and honourable gentleman has a wonderful flair of working himself up to a frenzy; and that when once he has worked himself up into the white heat of passion, his utterances lack that degree of discretion which the public have a right to expect from a personage of his importance and standing in the country. His utterance, however expressed, have, for him and his satellites, once they are uttered, a binding force and value, which the Gospels will never get and the Vedas also are doubtful of having. But even Homer nods sometimes; and it is not impossible Sir Purushotamdas ought, in this instance, have lent himself to voicing a sentiment which, in his intense local patriotism for Bombay, has naturally appealed to him, but at a sacrifice of the truer and wider national patriotism for the whole of India; and lest his observations might do unexpected mischief, it is but right and proper that the facts of a case which rapidly threatens to be a "cause celebre" should be laid out before the public and the athorities as simply and dispassionately as the nature of the question would permit.

HISTORY OF KATHIAWAR PORTS.

The Kathiawar ports of to-day have had in the history of India a part no whit less glorious than that of the modern ports of Bombay or Calcutta. In fact, it will be some centuries before Bombay and Calcutta attain, if they ever do, to the position of the world marts that these ancient Indian ports were for centuries. But this is ancient history; and it avails little even to mention it in the present connection. For the moment, the facts of the utmost importance are: The ports of Kathiawar have suffered by the growth of the British Indian ports of Bombay and Karachi, at almost equal distance from the principal Kathiawar ports. The British Government of India were once secure in their knowledge of the indifference and incompetence of the native rulers in this part of the seaboard of India: though even then they did not omit the precaution of including provisions in treaties or other engagements, whereby the Kathiawar ports were insured against becoming a serious menace to the prosperity of the British Indian ports on the Western Sea Coast. The Inland Customs Line, which, by its existence in northern India between the British and the Indian territory, used to brand the Government of India, according to a once famous Finance Minister of that body, with lamentable backwardness, was abolished for the rest of India in 1878-79; but was retained for the Kathiawar territories upto 1917, its visible head being at Viramgam. Whether in silent acknowledgment of the services of the Indian States in Kathiawar during the Great War, or in open recognition of the hardships to British Indian traders and visitors to the Kathiawar centres, this disgraceful remnant of a medieval India was removed in 1917, on agreement between the States concerned and the British Indian Government. In that agreement precautions were taken to provide that the States concerned should not levy Customs Duties on exports as well as imports lower than those prevailing in British India, including excise duties like the old, infamous Cotton Excise of British India, and that all other administrative measures for testing, etc., and for prohibiting absolutely certain classes of imports, e.g, of arms and ammunition, would be on a par with those in British India. Further the Government of India reserved to themselves the right to reconsider the entire arrangement thus arrived at, should they feel at any time thereafter that a port capable of becoming a serious rival to the ports of Bombay or Karachi was being developed in any Kathiawar State. It may be added, however, that on explanation being demanded of this somewhat suspicious provision the authorities concerned formally gave the assurance that Government had no intention to impose conditions under this agreement, "which would interfere with a healthy development of the resources of any state to the extent of its natural capacity."

LOYAL WAR SERVICE.

On the faith of this agreefent, some of the progressive States in Kathiawar began to consider the possibilities of their ports which they had long neglected. One or two of these actually undertook a programme of active development, which caused considerable fluttering in the mercantile dovecots of British India. The Government of India had until this agreement always looked with an envious eye on the ports of India which were outside their jurisdiction; but the raison d'etre of that envy was political rather than economic. In the Great War, however, the maritime States offered every facility demanded by the Paramount Power in the task of imperial defence, regardless of any consideration as to whether the facilities demanded were covered by the letter of the subsisting treaties and engagements or not. This unquestioning loyalty to the cause of the empire cut the ground from under the feet of those jealous opponents, in the councils of the Indian Government, who had long been pressing for a summary acquisition of those ports by the supreme Government and the problem is radically transformed.

With the disappearance or modification of the military factor has come into prominence the purely economic factor. The ports of Kathiawar offer an easy gateway to the products of the overseas countries, which British India is either restricting from motives of national industrial development, or the trade in which it wants to reserve for itself. On the purely fiscal side, the Indian States have a legitimate grievance, which was voiced before the Indian Fiscal Commission in no uncertain terms by one of the most experienced of the Indian States ministers. The ground Sir Manubhai then took showed an incipient dilemma, into which the States were bound to be placed by the then impending development in British India. On the one hand, if they opposed the tariff changes of a protectionist complexion, and held out the threat of permitting free trade through their ports, they would be branded as antagonistic to the legitimate ambitions of the country for a full economic development for which it was naturally adapted. On the other hand, if they did not refuse to co-operate; if they joined the Zollverein of a protectionist British India, their subjects would have to pay the burden of a protectionist Customs revenue, for which neither the States as such, nor even their subjects individually, received "quid pro-quo." What were they to do? The intensive development of the ports in Kathiawar, under the system of a Zollverein as it has obtained since 1917, was an answer, the significance of which is thoroughly missed by those politicians of British India, who, like Sir Purshotamdas, knowingly or unknowingly, lend themselves to be the cat's-paws for the narrow-minded and anti-national statesmanship of the present day Government of India. The several phases and peculiarities of this recent development, and its bearings on the general prosperity of India as a whole, are well worth studying from every point of view. For the moment, however, it is enough to point out that the recent decision of the Government of India, at first to prohibit free transhipment for Kathiawar ports at the ports of British India, and afterwards, (and in cancellation of the foregoing), to decide on a comprehensive inquiry into the whole question, is a sign of the times that those will never understand who will insist on thinking of their own petty and immediate interests.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

The Battle Begins.

The fight over the notorious Trade Unions Bill, over the virtues of which the more reckless section of the Baldwin Cabinet waxes eloquent, began on Monday in the House of Commons. The preliminary encounter was between Sir Douglas Hogg, who moved the second reading of the measure, and the interrupters from the Labour benches. The efforts of the latter to draw out the Attorney-General succeeded evidently in a remarkable manner because Sir Douglas Hogg held forth on the subject of lock-outs and made the damaging admission that he considered the inclusion of lock-outs as "useless and inept" but if employers did embark on lock-outs the State could "take possession of their works and run them." This will be State Socialism with a vengeance and nothing will please the Labourities "more than the possibility of such lock-outs and such consequent action." But the Tory partiality for the employers and their hostility to organised Labour are revealed when Sir Douglas Hogg says it is useless to include lock-outs in the measure but urges that its purpose is to make the general strike illegal. Labour will never accept that position. Mr. Claynes who deputised for Mr. MacDonald made that absolutely clear in his reply. British Labour is bound to regard the measure as "a calculated and deliberate act of class hostility" and that man of peace, Mr. Baldwin, will be well advised to take the issue to the country to ascertain whether the electorate as a whole favours this class hostility.

The Wrong Remedy.

Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee's resolution before the Bombay Municipal Corporation that Government should be requested to amend the Municipal Act in the direction of depriving it of the discretionary power which it possesses of voting addresses to "persons of distinction" was rightly rejected by that body. The proposal is a counsel of despair, a negative method of stopping the mischief the "loyalists" in the Corporation are in the habit of making when they mechanically consent to vote a civic address to every Tom, Dick and Harry in official favour while striving their utmost to prevent a person like Mr. Saklatvala receiving it. But the real remedy for this is to secure always an overwhelming nationalist strength in the Corporation and not to seek to curtail the powers it already possesses because some of its members chose recently to make the Corporation look unique in its folly. The Corporation ought to retain the right of making its appreciation of meritorious services rendered and of honouring a distinguished person who visits the city by paying him or her the homage of a public address and it should use it wisely and discriminatingly. Supposing Mr. Bernard Shaw comes to Bombay, as it is reported he may visit India, will those members of the Corporation who showed such a horror of Mr. Saklatvala, dare to refuse him an address? Suggestions like those of Mr. Tairsee would help them very conveniently in such an unpleasant predicament for them.

Urgent Need.

The Senate of the Calcutta University realises the urgent need of promoting the physical education of Bengali youth. The Physical Education Committee it had appointed some time ago to formulate suggestions on the subject made an exhaustive report which was adopted by the Senate on Saturday. The Committee recommends to Government to give substantial grants-in-aid to schools to cover the cost of physical instruction. We have no doubt the Education Minister in the Bengal Dyarchy will see the reasonableness of the suggestion because it is hopeless to expect that physical instruction can proceed vigorously on a large scale in educational institutions unless satisfactory financial arrangements are made by the State to cover its cost. We are not so sure, however, that the Committee's suggestion about the charging of an "athletic fee" from pupils is wise. As it is, they are already burdened with heavy fees and nothing will retard the movement for the promotion of physical education than coupling it with additional school-fees. The Committee's suggestion for the formation of additional battalions in the University Training Corps is excellent. Students in Bengal will cordially welcome it and the Government of Bengal should not damp their enthusiasm.

District Associations.

The Yeotmal District Association celebrated its twelfth anniversary on Sunday last when Mr. Aney, who has been the life and soul of this useful body, ever since its inception, made a stimulating speech in proposing Mr. V. K. Soman to preside on the occasion. The President very rightly pointed out that the only way to secure the co-operation of the masses in the national movement for Swaraj was to solve their economic problem. The Yeotmal District Association has been attempting the onerous task of studying the grievances of the ryots and representing them to the authorities and Mr. Aney owes not a little of the esteem and honour he has secured in Berar as out and out a peoples' man to the quiet work he has put in for the redress of these grievances. The value of district associations is great and needs always to be emphasized.

INDIA'S HOMAGE TO SHIVAJI

BOMBAY'S UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM.

PROCESSIONS AND STIRRING SPEECHES.

IMPOSING SALUTATION OF NATIONAL FLAG.

SHIVAJI'S LIFE, INDIANS' INSPIRATION.

THE TERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

The Shree Shivaji Ter-centenary week ed yesterday, and Bombayites showed usual enthusiam, zeal and fervour in ting this great festival.

le from all quarters of Bombay to the Gowalia Tank Maidan from morning. In the midst of the mai- s placed the palanquin in which re of Shivaji Mabaraj was placed ently, which proved to be the cyno- all eyes.

rs of all shades of opinion were and the huge assemblage was com a cosmpolitan one, scores of Mus- Parsis and others vying with their fellow-countrymen in paying hom- the great National hero.

er all the processions had gathered er at the maidan, Mr. Jayakar made naugural speech and requested the nce to salute the Flag.

e whole gathering saluted the Na- al Flag with shouts of "Shree Shiva- Maharaj ki-Jai." It was a very im- osing ceremony indeed.

At about 9·30 a.m. the huge procession started from the Gowalia Tank maidan. One section went to the Congress House, while another section went direct to the Maratha High School, which was reached at 10 a.m. After performing the religious ceremonies of "arti and prasad", this section marched to the Congress House. At Congress House, Veer Vamanrao Joshi and others addressed the gathering, and after the National Flag was saluted again, the gathering dispersed.

With what may be called almost a uni-

orated with garlands of various kinds of fragrant flowers' On both ends of the palanquin were standing two sturdy volunteers with the flags of the Marathas in their hands. The variety of flags and banners immensely added to the beauty of the whole show. The huge assemblage of men and women gained strength every minute.

Among others the following were present:—Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the President of the Ter-centenary celebration, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Savarkar, Dr. Wetkar, Mru A. B. Kolhatkar, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Veer Vamanrao Joshi, Advocate Surve and Mr. R. S. Asavale.

A COSMOPOLITAN GATHERING.

Despite the apprehensions of the "Times of India", the huge gathering at the Gwalia Tank maidan was a completely cosmopolitan one. There was a number of Mahammedans, Parsis and men and women of various other communities vying with Hindus to pay their homage to the founder of the Maratha Kingdom. Feelings of cooperation and comradeship were the feature of the day.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

"Bat-Chamu" or the young scouts had a special band of their own which was beautifully played along with the procession. In the front of the procession there was the "Changhada" the famous musical instrument of the Marathas. There were pipes, "Tiparies" and various other instruments.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO GWALIA TANK.

Besides the procession arranged by the Central Committee of the Ter-centenary celebration, there were scores of other processions rolling on to the Gowalia Tank maidan. The processions of the Arya Samaj and the Maratha High School were prominently to be seen. At about 9 o'clock in the morning, the maidan was practically filled with a huge concourse of humanity. One notable feature of the celebration was that women were as enthusiastic as men in doing honour to Shree Shivaji. Every procession was singing its ballad, and the shouts of "Shree Shivaji Maharaj-ki-Jai" were almost sky-rending.

HURRY AND SCURRY.

It was, indeed, a day of supreme freedom. There was a great bustle and tumult throughout the proceedings of the celebration. The Boy Scouts were busy with their parades. The volunteers were busy in keeping what they called "order". The Police were busy with their much-talked of "Bundobast", and several busy-bodies were busy with nothing except their self-imposed leadership. The lack of a central control was being sadly felt at every step.

PROGRAMME AT GOWALIA TANK

After all the processions had gathered together at the maidan, the Central Committee proceeded with their programme. The proceedings commenced with the recitation of a chorus song very melodiously sung by a band of young boys and girls. It was followed by the inaugural speech of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the President of the Central Committee.

SALUTING THE FLAG.

In a stirring Marathi speech, Mr. M. R. Jayakar related the importance of the celebration of Shivaji Tercentenary. It was only in the fitness of things, he said, that the celebration should commence with the salutation of the National Flag. It was a custom all over the world to salute the National Flag on important occasions. The Flag, he went on to say, was the emblem of National Glory. Salutation to the Flag was the salutation to the Glory of their Motherland. Mr. Jayakar then made a feeling allusion to the times of Shree Shivaji, and emphasized the fact that there was very little difference between those times and the present times. In the early part of the seventeenth century the Maharashtrians were dying for their reli-

Continued on next page.

POSITION OF INDIAN STATES.

STANDING COMMITTEE APPOINTED

SIMLA, May 3.

It is understood that the Conference of Indian Princes has decided to urge an authoritative enquiry into their constitutional position and their relations with British India. The majority opinion is inclined to prefer a committee to be appointed by the Government of India to the Royal Commission. The Princes will meet the Viceroy on the 4th, 6th and 7th instants and discuss the position after which they will meet in the standing committee on 9th May and make final recommendation. The princes constituting the standing committee are the Nawab of Bhopal and Maharajas of Bikaner, Patiala, Alwar, Nawanagar, Rewa and Kashmir.—A.P.

gue enthusiasm, the City of Bombay celebrated, on Tuesday, the first day of the Shivaji Ter-centenary Week. The whole City was astir with thrilling sensations. Looking to the zeal and fervour that were manifest at every stage in the grand celebration, it appeared as if the citizens of Bombay were once more perfectly imbued with the martial spirit and patriotic feelings of the "Mavalas" of the 17th century, who fought and won the battle of Swaraj under the leadership of Shree Shivaji Maharaj. An atmosphere of pardonable jollity and unparalleled enthusiasm reigned supreme over the city and the people were once more reminded of the happy days of Maharashtra's independence.

GWALIA TANK MAIDAN.

On Tuesday morning the spacious maidana at Gowalia Tank had become "the Makka" of the admirers of Shree Shivaji. From early morning, people from all quarters of Bombay and not a few from the suburbs, were flocking in large numbers to the big maidan which presented a spectacle of great pomp and ceremony. In the midst of the maidan, on a prominent spot, was placed the palanquin in which an exquisite picture of Shree Shivajee was kept leaning against velvet cushions. The palanquin was tastefully de-

DISPUTE OVER A CROW

PT. MALAVIYA'S SON WRONGLY CONFINED.

CHARGES AGAINST LADY AND POLICE SERGEANT.

ALLAHABAD, May 3.

A dispute over a crow, which took place last week in Manilal at a travelling show was the subject of criminal complaint in the court of the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad yesterday. The complaint was Pandit Govind Malaviya, the youngest son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and the accused were Mrs. Marriner, wife of Major Marriner of the 15th Royal Field Artillery, Allahabad, and Sergeant Smith of the Allahabad Police Force. The complainant alleged that he noticed a little Indian girl crying near the entrance to the show, and she said that a crow which belonged to her was snatched away from her by a lady and gentlemen, and that the sahib beat her and the lady pushed her to the ground. The complainant requested the gentleman that the crow should be returned to the girl but he refused, saying that the girl was treating the crow cruelly, and when further requested, the lady got very angry and began insulting and abusing him, called him a silly ass, and refused to give their names. The complainant followed the pair and asked Sergeant Smith to obtain their address.

Sergeant Smith, it is alleged, caught hold of the complainant by the arm and told him that he would not allow the complainant to follow the pair. The complainant protested, whereupon Sergeant Smith, it is alleged, told complainant that he arrested him. Eventually, the names were obtained and given to the complainant. Mrs. Marriner is charged under section 504, I.P.C., for insulting and provocative behaviour calculated to lead to a breach of peace, and Sergeant Smith, under Section 342, I.P.C., for wrongful confinement. The joint magistrate has forwarded the complaint to the Superintendent of Police for enquiry.—A. P.

POWERS' NOTE TO HANKOW GOVT.

AMERICA OPPOSED TO THE IDEA

LONDON, May 3.

Shanghai.—A wireless message from Chinkiang states that auxiliarf "Kaiwo" mentioned in message of 2nd May was again fired on and two of the crew were slightly wounded. According to a semi-official message from Peking ministers of the five powers held a conference as regards the proposed note to Hankow Government regarding Nanking outrages but no agreement was reached as United States was opposed to sending a second note at present.—Reuter.

RELIEF TO TAIWAN BANK

GOVT DRAFT BILLS

LONDON, May 3.

Tokio.—Takahashi interviewed explained that Government's guarantee of two hundred million yen was designed solely to relieve the general financial situation in Formosa. Separate bill for the relief and readjustment of Bank of Taiwan was being drafted.—Reuter.

MISSISSIPPI FLOODS EXTENDING.

300 SQ. MILES EVACUATED.

LONDON, May 3.

New Orleans.—The Mississippi having done its worst in Arkansas and Mississippi states has now flung itself on Northern Louisiana. Greater part of Concordia parisa has been inundated and inhabitants of two adjoining padishes are fleeing for their lives. Ex-state Governor acting as dictator, broacasts instructions for evacuation on three-hundred square miles. The National Guard is patrolling the levee at threatened points.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Simla on Tuesday on the conclusion of his tour.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson will arrive in Simla on 18th May on a short visit to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of Ceylon, who is now on a short tour in South India, arrived in Madras on Tuesday morning by special train, and was received on arrival by the Collector of Madras.

Lt. Col. W. S. Willmore has been appointed Permanent Inspector-General of Civil Hospital, Bihar and Orissa, in succession to Co. H. Ainsworth.

DUTY OF LEADERS

LEAD BOTH COMMUNITIES.

MR. SRINIVAS IYENGAR ON NATIONALISM.

POONA, May 3.

Delivering the first of the Vasant Vyakhanmala lectures, Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar spoke on "Nationalism" under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. He enquired whether the present Hindu-Muslim differences and the Brahmin non-Brahmin controversy indicated that they were fulfilling their duties as Nationalists. Referring to the Non-co-operation days, he said that their success was not due so much to the programme, as the national feeling which existed then. The perfect nationalism which was manifested in that year had disappeared due to the clouding of the intellect and the drying-up of the emotions. He believed that he could bring about that feeling again by deliberate processes. Communal progress could not be achieved without national progress. Mr. Aiyengar narrated his experiences of the non-Brahmin movement in Madras, and said that one should be a national and not a communal leader. He had come to the conclusion that the communal movement was legitimate as far as the philanthropic aspect of its work was was concerned. He repudiated the view of prominent Muslim leaders that communalism was the high road to nationalism and enquired how Muslims could gain any advantage without the co-operation of other communities.

LEAD BOTH COMMUNITIES.

Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar continued that the first duty of Hindu and Muslim leaders was, that they should be leaders of both communities. He stressed the need for inter-communal co-operation, and added that one of the implications of nationalism was a common method and organisation. Referring to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's advice to them to become internationalists and reconcile themselves to Englishmen, the speaker said that Englishmen were, first and foremost, nationalists. Otherwise, they would not have sent Indian troops to China. His own advice was that they should become nationalists first before they became internationalists. Mr. Aiyangar also dealt with the criticism that the Congress had neglected the interests of Labour and was favouring capitalists.

Mr. Aiyengar was disappointed that there was no change in the Government's attitude. He wanted the help of the Maharshtra to bring about communal and inter-provincial unity, and said that Hindusm and Islam could thrive best when they were divorced from politics.

Mr. Kelkar, in thanking the lecturer, said that though Mr. Aiyengar could not give a clear-cut programme, owing to his position as President of the Congress, he had struck the golden mean between the narrow communal outlook and the international view.—A.P.

(Continued From Column 6.)

ber 1st, the day before the publication, that he signed a treaty of non-agression and arbitration with Albanian comprising guarantee or her independence which would duly be registered with the League of Nations. The treaty was concluded between two sovereign states both members of the League and the British Bovernment had nothing to do with its inception, its negotiation or its terms. Its conclusion caused considerable excitement in Yugoslavia which had its reaction in Italy and produced a state of some tension between the two Governments. The British Government have no direct interest but had done their best being in friendly relations with both the Governments to allay the suspicion and to facilitate direct conversations between the parties with a view to settling the outstanding difficulties. Sir Austen Chamberlain continued: We believe it is by such direct conversation that friendly settlement will be most easily reached and I certainly should not advise in this or any other case that recourse should be had to the League intervention before the parties have met and discussed their differences. As a result of the communication made by Italian Government to the British, French German and other Governments on March 19th which our attention was called to certain military preparations stated to be proceeding in Yugoslaviya. It has been agreed among the powers that it is unnecessary and would indeed be useless at this date) to conduct an enquiry into the past but that should fresh occasion arise while the conversations are in progress the representatives of Great Britain France and Germany will be available to carry out an immediate enquiry. I need not say that throughout I have acted in agreement with the French and German as well as with the Italian and Yugoslaviyan Governments and my sole aim, which I am confident is recognised by both the Italian and Yugoslav Governments has been to dissipate possible causes of friction and to permit of full and frank discussions between Rome and and Belgrade. The British Government have no other interest in the question than the preservation of peace and they have no intention of taking sides for or against either party.—B. O. W.

SCENES IN COMMONS.

EXCITEMENT OVER SECOND READING OF TRADE UNION BILL.

LABOUR INTERRUPTIONS AND PROTESTS.

"A DELIBERATE ACT OF CLASS HOSTILITY."

JACK JONES ORDERED TO LEAVE HOUSE

LONDON, May 2.

Excitement over the Trade Union Bill was reflected in a crowded House when Sir Douglas Hogg moved the second reading. He emphasised that while Government was willing to consider amendments to remove ambiguities and eliminate defects they would resist to the utmost any amendments designed to defeat the main principle of the Bill which they regarded as right, just and necessary.

There were frequent Labourites interjections notably when Sir Douglas Hogg referred to the General Strike but the Speaker's firm tactfulness prevented unruliness. Sir Douglas Hogg declared that Government regarded the inclusion of lockouts in the Bill as useless and inept, because a general lock-out was not likely to happen; but even if the employers were so foolish as to attempt to coerce the State the Government's right course would seem to be not to fine or imprison the directors but to use the existing emergency powers in the Act and take possession of the works and run them. (Labourite laughter and ironical cheers). Nevertheless if a case was made out even to prevent misrepresentation and misconception, Government would not object to lock-outs being included with the strikes in the Bill.

Continuing, he declared that a large section of the Labourites still pinned its faith in the weapon of a general strike; therefore it was the Government's bounden duty to make it clear that a general strike was illegal, and any participant in it committed a crime against the community.

Labourite interruptions culminated in the Speaker ordering Mr. Jack Jones to withdraw from the House during today's sitting. The Speaker cautioned several other Labourites.

Sir Douglas Hogg concluded his two-hour speech amidst a battery of interruptions, Opposition groans and Ministerial cheers.—Reuter.

Mr. Clynes, who replaced Mr. MacDonald who has been confined to a hospital in Philadelphia, suffering from bronchitis, was ovated on rising to move the rejection of the Bill. He said while he did not believe in the policy of a general strike he regarded the present Bill as a calculated and deliberate act of class hostility. He declared when Labour was returned to office it would be its duty to repeal the Act. The workers would insist on the right of the masses of them to exercise full freedom, whether as Government employees or not and sell or withhold labour as they chose. He objected to the bill as it would erect a great and perhaps insurable barrier, and create uncertainty and doubt in the minds of the Trade Union leaders as to when it was legal for them to take action. He declared that the Bill denied the right of the bodies of workmen to act sympathetically towards each oter.—Reuter.

"GENERAL STRIKE ILLEGAL."

SPEECH OF SIR DOUGLAS HOGG.

LONDON, May 2.

Rugby.—Public galleries were crowded and members' benches fully occupied when in the House of Commons the second reading of the Trade Unions Bill began this afternoon. Three and a half days have have been set aside for the debate and most of the prominent members of the Liberal and Labour parties have arranged to speak before the division to be taken on Thursday, which is certain to result in its passage.

The Labour opposition manifested itself at the outset of the debate, and there was considerable interruption during the speech of the Attorney-General, Sir Douglas Hogg, who moved the second reading. He said Government believed the Bill was well and aptly drafted, but if the discussion revealed ambiguity, Government would be glad to co-operative in framing amendments to clear that up.

They would, however, resist amendments aiming at defeating the Bill, which Government regarded as just and necessary to vindicate the authority of the State and protect the liberties of its citizens. He recognised that strike was a necessary weapon in the armoury of Trade Unionists, and Government had been careful to preserve the right of an industrial strike of a sympathetic strike if directed against the employer and not against the Government or the community. If a case was made out even to prevent misapprehension and misrepresentation Government had no objection to include in the Bill general lock-out by employers. Clause one, he said, was framed as being declaratory instead of being an amndment of the existing law. If followed the High Court judgment of Mr. Justice, Astubery that a general strike was illegal.

It had been said that the last years' general strike was a sufficient warning to preclude its recurrence and more reasonable leaders of the Labour Party had recognized its folly and wickedness. These views were not, however, endorsed by all the labour supporters, and it was therefore Government's duty to make it clear that a general strike was a crime against the State. One of the advantages of the clause was that it ensured that if a general strike were threatened there would be an early opportunity of obtaining a judicial decision whether the enterprise was legal or illegal.

Clause two was necessary as peaceful persuasion permitted by 1906 Act was misconstructed in practice and during the last years' stoppage the defence set up by many charged with intimidation was that their conduct was justified as they were members of a strike picket. Dealing with clause affecting a political levy, he said he had had complaints from Trade Unionists alleging that they found themselves practically compelled to subscribe to levy under the present contracting out provisions.—B. O. W.

LIBERAL ATTITUDE.

The Liberal attitude towards the Bill was voiced by Harney who condemned it

APPOINTMENT OF MR. SASTRI.

DELAY ENDANGERING AGREEMENT

LONDON, May 2.

Cape Town:—Interviewed by a Reuter representative, concerning the delay abou the appointment of the Agent General, Mr. Andrews stated it would be nothing less than a disaster if for any reason Hon. Mr. Sastri was unable to take up th work because his name had already gained universal acceptance. The delay was obviously causing much unrest among the Indian community and might cause reaction against the agreement itself by thos who had accepted it originally with some hesitation, and now were wavering in thei opinions about it.—Reuter.

as scrappy superficial and biassed. He said that the Bill appeared to be directed against all strikes.

Another lively scene occurred when Mr. Tom Griffiths demurred to the Conservative remark and stalked out of the House angrily shouting:—"Wastrels, robbers, thieves, blackguards" amid laughter.

Sir Henry Slesser, in the course of detailed criticism, alleged that provisions aimed at prohibiting all strikes and everything connected with them.

Mr. George Spencer, who was recently expelled from the Labourities owing to negotiating district settlements during the coal strike, supported the Bill which in his opinion was in the best interests of Trade Unionism. He believed it would particularly assist the Labour Party because it would curb the activities of the fomenters of disturbance especially when Labour returned to power. The speech evoked Ministerial cheers. The debate was adjourned.—Reuter.

ITALO-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS.

FOREIGN SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

LONDON, May 2.

Rugby.—The Foreign Secretary made a statement on the Italo-Yugoslav relations regarding Albania. He said the terms of the treaty of Tirana which was signed on 27th November were not communicated to him before publication but Signor Mussolini cased him to be informed on [illegible]

(Continued in Colum 4.)

IMMIGRATION BILL

DEPUTATION GETS DOUBTFUL POINTS CLEARED

MR. ANDREWS INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, May 2.

Cape Town.—Mr. C. F. Andrews, interviewed by Reuter concerning the two Bills before Parliament affecting Indians, stated that the Natal and Northern Districts Bill was a minor measure offering Indians resident in these districts the Transvaal registration rights. The immigration Bill implemented the Roun Table Agreement, its clauses being determined before the Deputation left the Union. Certain doubtful points in the draft had been brought before the Minister by the South African Indian Congres Deputation and satisfactorily cleared. The Transvaal Indians made further demands which were not likely to be granted.—Reuter.

"FRANCE NOT PRACTICE-GROUND."

M. POINCAIRE'S WARNING TO COMMUNISTS

LONDON, May 2.

"France is not the practice-grond for Bolshevist Imperialism. It is not by the return to primitive regimes she will in progress of civilisation and happiness humanity". Thus said M. Poincare at the Bar le Duc, opening the Council General of the Meuse. He warned the communists that the laws of the Republic would be applied energetically to suppress any criminal attempt to menace the discipline the army and safety of the State.—Reuter Special.

INDIA'S HOMAGE TO SHIVAJI

(Continued from previous page.)

gious and national freedom and the same was the case in the early part of the 20th century when not only Maharashtrians but all Indians alike were dying for the freedom of their Motherland. The reminiscences of Shree Shivaji were, indeed, an inspiration to the Indians of the present times in their struggle for freedom. The speaker requested the huge audience to salute the Flag and keep the memory of the great Maratha King green in their minds.

After Dr. N. D. Savarkar had addressed the gathering all present saluted the Flag with the uproarious shouts of "Shree Shivaji Maharaj Ki Jay." It was, indeed, a most imposing ceremony and had its salutary efforts on the minds of those who were present.

MONSTER PROCESSION.

At about 9-30 a.m. the huge procession started from Gowalia Tank maidan. In the front of the procession was playing the "Changhada". This was followed by a band of young men playing "Tiparis". Behind them walked the Boy Scouts with their band and pipes. In the midst of the procession was Shree Shivaji's palanquin with flags and "Abdagirs" on both sides. Ladies were walking before and behind the palankuin. It was really a hard task for the Police Constables and their Inspectors to control the traffic on the roads by which the procession was going.

A CIRCUITOUS WAY.

The procession left the Gwalia Tank Road and entered the Gamdevi Road. At every turn the procession was gaining additional strength. After Gamdevi Road it rolled on to the Hughes Road and crossed the French Bridge. When the procession came to the entrance of the Kennedy Bridge, many of the processionists wanted to take a turn and march to the Congress House This was objected to both by the Police and some of the leaders of the procession. The objection of the police was based on the ground that the route of the procession as sanctioned by the Commissioner of the Police did not include the crossing of the Kennedy Bridge This difficulty might have been overcome if the procession had marched to the Congress House without playing music, but some of the leaders including notably Mr. Surve and Dr. Savarkar insisted on following the route sanctioned by the Commissioner of Police. Clash among leaders seemed inevitable but it was temporarily avoided by the tactful intervention of some of the cool-headed leaders.

INEFFICIENT CONTROL.

The division of opinion came to a head when the procession marched a little further and came to another turning to the Congress House. The members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee insisted that the procession should first go to the Congress House, but other leaders would not agree to that and they proceeded straight to the Maratha High School. It was impossible to bridge over the differences and the result was that half the procession proceeded to the Congress House [illegible] music and the other half marched to [illegible] Maratha High School. The inefficiency [illegible] Central, which is one of the main characteristics of Indian processions was at its height during this procession.

AT MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL.

At about 10-30 a.m. the procession reached the premises of the Maratha High School with flags and Shivaji's palanquin. The big hall of the Maratha High School was decorated with flags and garlands. Young boys and girls sang the choir song. After the religious ceremony of "Arti and Prasad" had been performed, the proceedings of the morning came to an end. From here the procession again marched to the Congress House.

THE SWARAJ HOUSE.

The Swaraj House,—as the Congress House is sometimes called—was very excellently decorated with tri-coloured national flags and bower garlands. Veer Vamanrao Joshi addressed the huge gathering with a thrilling oration. He made a fervant appeal to his countrymen to throw off the slavish mentality and work in right earnest for the attainment of their national freedom. The greatness of Shree Shivaji, he proceeded, lay in the fact that he considered no sacrifice too great in achieving the independence of Maharashtra. The cult of nationalism that Shivaji created was an unmistakable index to the glory of the Maratha Kingdom. The thought of Shivaji was the thought of India's independence.

After several other speakers had addressed the meeting, the National Flag was once again saluted, adn the gathering dispersed very late in the morning.

LABOUR CELEBRATION AT PARBHADEVI

LEADERS EXHORT TO ACHIVE SWARAJ

With great eclat and ceremony the Textile Labour Union celebrated the Ter-centenary of Shree Shivaji Maharaj at Nagosaya's Wadi, Parbhadevi, on Monday night Thousands of labourers attended the function. Messrs Alave, Joglekar, Nimbkar and Parvate made very stirring speeches and exhorted the workmen to achieve Swaraj, not with the Bhavani Talawar as Shree Shivaji did, but with the sword of a general strike.

AT TEE KOLIWADI

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTED

With unusual energy and enthusiasm the residents of Koli Wadi celebrated the first day of the Ter-centenary week. The programme was a very heavy one and included items like the hoisting and the salutation of the national flag, the procession to the Gowalia Tank Danpatta Jugglery performance and the singing of old ballads.

AT KUDALDESKAR NIVAS.

Under the auspices of the Kudaldeskar Brahmin Nivas Tenants' Association a largely-attended public meeting was held at the premises of the Nivas to celebrate the Tercentenary of Shree Shivaji Maharaj. Messrs. S. K. Patil, R. V' Matkari, Mahajan and several others spoke on the life of Shivaji while Mr. K. S. Parulekar presided.

WOMEN'S PROGRAMME.

Be it said to the credit of Bombay women that they are never behind their brothers in any public movement. The first day of the Shivaji Ter-centenary week was very fittingly celebrated by the women of the city at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road. A big meeting was held over which Mrs. Parvatibai Patvardhan presided. The programme of the meeting was a very elaborate one and included songs, Garbha Dance by Guzerathi girls, the Presentation of a Darbar scene, the Tipri Dance, magic and jugglery performances and the singing of ballads. Several speeches were made by the President and many other women speakers.

LALBAG CRICKET CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Cricket Club, Lalbag, the Tercentenary was celebrated in the Hall of the Social Service League, Mr. P. Vithal, the famous cricketer, presiding. Speeches were made dwelling on the importance of physical culture.

SARASVAT BRAHMIN SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Sarasvat Brahmin Samaj a public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Samaj Hall, to celebrate the Tercentenary of Shree Shivaji Maharaj. There was great enthusiasm prevailing in the members of the Samaj.

AT THE CONGRESS HOUSE.

The evening programme of the celebration of the Ter-centenary at the Congress House was as elaborate as the morning one. The feature of this programme was that Master Sathaye very exquisitely played on flute some of the popular songs of Balgandharva and Pendarkar. This was followed by the exhibition of magic lantern slides specially prepared for the occasion. These slides very vividly threw light on the important events and places in the life of Shivaji.

HINDU MAHASABHA'S TRIBUTE.

A great tribute to the memory of Shree Shivaji Maharaj was paid by Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Messrs. Sahasrabudhe and Jogalekar in a well-attended public meeting held under the joint auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha and Tilak Utsava Mandal, at Laxmi Narayan Temple, Chinch Pokali. Speeches were made on "Shivaji and the present situation." The speeches were followed by inspiring Powadas, historic ballads.

ENTHUSIASM AMONG WORKERS.

The workmen of Bombay celebrated the first day of the Shivaji Tercentenary at various labour centres, meetings were held at Parel, Kamathipura and Tapidas Mills maidan where Mr. Jhabwalla and other labour leaders made very inspiring speeches on the life-work of Shree Shivaji Maharaj. Stirring appeals were made to the workmen to join the Trade Unions and thus fittingly commemorate the memory of Shree Shivaji.

BREED CHILDREN LIKE SIVAJI.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S HOMAGE TO THE MAHRATHA HERO.

The Vanita Vishram Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity on Tuesday evening when a large number of Gujerati and Marathi ladies assembled to celebrate the Shivaji Tercentenary. There was a lengthy programme of several items containing songs, diaolgues, garbs, and Shivaji's Durbar which terminated with an entertainment by a juggler.

Mrs. Tarabai Manekjal Premchand presided and in a brief speech dwelt on the life of Shivaji Maharaj.

Chhatrapati Shivaji was the protector of Hindu religion and women, she said, and exhorted her Hindu sisters to bring up their children with the same ideal as the mother of Shivaji did to free India from servitude. A Durbar of Shivaji then was held depicting his early life and ballads were sung appropriate to the occasion which were much appreciated.

AT THE CONGRESS HOUSE.

At the Congress House a meeting was held at 6 p.m. when a musical programme was gone through before a large addience. Mr. R. M. Pendse sang ballads, while Master Shantaram played the flute. This was followed by dialogues and music by the children extolling the life of Shivaji Maharaj. The audience were then treated to a magic lantern lecture.

AT DADAR

Shivaji day was celebrated by the Hindu Missionary Society at Dadar, yesterday. A large painting of Shivaji was placed in a beautifully decorated arch and a big flag —'Bhaga Zenda' was unfurled nearly. A large number of people bowed revaently before the painting.

Mr. V. B. Govanda, addressed the gathering and made a reference to the great work Shivaji did as the Defender of Hinduism. Shivaji was above caste distinctions and knew no Untouchablity.

AT POIBAVADI EYE HOSPITAL

The Tercentenary of the Birth of Shivaji was celebrated at the A. M. C. Eye Hospital on 3rd instant. Fruit and sweets were distributed to the patients of the Hospital and in the evening a meeting was held in the Central Hall which was well decorated for the occasion. Dr. D. D. Sathaye presided, and the staff and the post graduate students mustered strong. Mr. A. B. Vaidya, Solicitor addressed the gathering on some aspects of the life of Shivaji. The function was brought to close after the assemblage was treated to light refreshments.

IN DELHI

DELHI, May 3.

In conuection with the celebration of Shivaji's tercentenary in Delhi this afternoon, a fair was held in the Gardens of a Hindu temple near Karaulbagh, where thousands of visitors flocked from early morning. A public meeting was held in the evening, under the presidency of Rai Sahib Kedar Nath. Dr. K. D. Sastri, in a vigorous speech, dwelt upon Shivaji's achievements in adverse circumstances. The Maharatta Chief, he said, did not spare himself to do his duty towards his countrymen and was able to found a strong Maharatta Emipre, by dint of his bravery and keen insight into administrative affairs Mr. Sastri exhorted his audience to follow in the footsteps of Shivaji and thus save the Hindu Community from ruin. Other speakers included Professor Indra and Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta.—A. P.

PETITIONING PROVES FRUITLESS.

ALIBAG AGRICULTURISTS' DISAPPOINTMENT.

ORGANISING PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

On the 3rd of August 1926, land-holders of the Alibag Taluka petitioned to the Governor-in-Council and pointed out that the revision settlement foisted on them was extremely unjust and contrary to certain assurances given by Government direct and also in contravention of the provisions of the Land Revenue Code.

Among other reasons cogently put forward by Mr. R. L. Gharat in his petition on behalf of the land-holders, it is emphasised that an increase of 33 1|3 per cent. is unbearable and unjustifiable for many reasons. Unseasonable and undependable rainfall, want of grazing facilities for cattle and dearth of foddar, insufficiancy of cattle manure and inability to have artifical manures, have led to the deterioration of land, resulting as the petition points out, in a poorer yield to the extent of 25 per cent. in general.

It is also pointed out that rise in the prices of paddy has not materially made or prosperity owing to the lesser quantity of produce and the rise in prices being general and the wages of agricultural labourers having increased.

On the authority of the late Sir Richard Lamb, who was once the Collector of the District, the petition says, that Bagayat lands had been going from bad to worse, since the year 1895. It is all the more so to-day. An increase of 37 1|2 per cent. in the case of Warkas land is also shown to be excessive. The rents from tenants have also decreased. If despite these strong reasons against any increase in assessment is made, the petitioners apprehend many rayats will leave off their lands as they would be less productive and this will lead to universal panperisation.

After saying all this, the petitioners demanded that the revision settlement should be held in abeyance till the recommendations of the Revenue Committee are considered by the Council and no case should the increased assessment be levied during the year 1926-27. To this, the petitioners received the reply that their request could not be granted. The Secretary of the land-holders again wrote to say that in the light of the Bombay Council's resolution of 17th March, Government may graciously reconsider their attitude.

Nothing however has been done to satisfy even distantly the demands of the landholders as Mr. Gharat complains in his letter of 18th April 1927. As a result of this they are now organising a campaign of passive resistance.

IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, May 5.

At a public meeting, held to celebrate the tercentenary of Shivaji's birth, Dr. Moonje presiding, speeches were delivered eulogising Shivaji's methods in establishing a Hindu Kingdom, and overthrowing the Moghul Empire. He exhorted the audience to unite and establish Swaraj. In the course of Mr. Manchersha Awari's speech, he criticised the Englishmen bitterly when the President objected to certain offensive words, and warned the speaker to avoid them, but Mr. Awari repeated them, and the President declared the meeting dissolved, and vacated his chair amidst shouts. Mr. Chorpade then brought about a reconciliation, and Dr. Moonje reoccupied the chair, and Mr. Awari continued his speech.—A. P.

IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, May 3.

The tercentenary of the birth of Shivaji was observed in Ahmedabad to-day. Municipal and Government offices and schools were closed and lectures were delivered on the life of Shivaji in the Aryasamaj temple, and Sarangpur Akhads. The meeting of the Municipal Board was adjourned.—A. P.

INBARODA.

BARODA, May 3.

The inaugural ceremony of the Shivaji Mandir was performed this morning at Baroda. The members of the Royal family, Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda and State sardars were present. A bust of Shivaji was installed in the Mandir. General Nanasahib Shinde announced that Her Highness the senior Maharani Saheba of Kolhapur has donated Rs. 500 to the funds of the Mandir.—Free Press.

INSTALLATION OF SHIVAJI BUST IN BARODA

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, May 3.

The installation ceremony of the bust of Shri Shivaji Maharaja was performed amidst great splendour by Shrimant Soubhagyavati Indumati Devi Chchrtrapati, Maharani of Kolhapore. Mr. D. N. Apte pleader as secretary of the celebrations committee, made a short speech giving a short history of the idea of the Shivaji Mandir and mentioned it as a free gift to the public by Major Madhaorao Jadhao in memory of his late brother Mr. Khasherao Jadhao. General Nanasaheb Sinde then spoke a few words about Shivaji and his times. After this that Mandir was unveiled. The bust was then garlanded by Sheth Hanbhagti, the Mayor of Baroda. The Princes Udayasinh and Khanderao Gaekwar, Shrimant Sampatrao Sardar Ghorpade and numerous others were also present.

PROSTITUTION IN CALCUTTA.

REV ANDERSON'S APPEAL TO CHECK IMMORAL TRAFFIC

CALCUTTA, May 3.

An impassioned appeal for dealing with the demand for and the supply of minor girls for immoral purposes was made by Rev. Anderson at the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club this afternoon. The speaker who had devoted forty years of his life to social work in Calcutta expressed his opinion that conditions were very much better now than forty years ago. There were now 10,000 prostitutes in Calcutta of whom 88 per cent were Hindus, 10 per cent. Moslems and the remaining two per cent other communities. Despite the fact that the Hindu element was preponderating, Rev. Anderson declared it was no longer a problem for Hindus along and he urged all communities including Europeans to interest themselves in the solution of this most urgent problem. Sir Devaprosad Sarbadhikary said that there were 2,000 children awaiting rescue and urged the public Eudopean and Indian to institute measures for the speedy establishment of rescue homes.—A. P.

SHIVAJI TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION

PROGRAMME AT THE CONGRESS HOUSE.

To-day at 6 p.m. Ballards by a special Party from Kolhapur.

9 p.m. Lecture by Mr. G. S. Sardesai on 'Shivaji,' Mr. B. G. Kher to preside.

TO-DAY'S SHIVAJI CELEBRATIONS.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S PROGRAMME.

Time:—v-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Place:—Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Wednesday:—Gujrati Prayer; Gujrati Welcome Song; Reading of Prize Essays by girls; Dramatic Scenes; Music Vocal and Instrumental, President's Speech, Vande Mataram.

MARATHI HIGH SCHOOL OPPOSITE TWO TEMPLES.

The Secretary, Bata Mandal, Maratha High School, Girgaon, announces the following programme for to-day (Wednesday):—

5 to 6 p.m. Singing by Parsi and Hindi Boys.

6-30 to 7-30 Harmonium Playing gy Miss Rane and Violin playing by Mrs. C. Aiyangar.

8-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. Physical culture feats.

ATIYA BEGUM'S SHOW AT EXCELSIOR

Atiya Begum Saheba writes:—"The sale of tickets and donations for Atiya Begum's show at the Excelsior on 28th April last was Rs. 1,961 and the expenses Rs. 219-12-0 leaving a net balance of Rs. 1,741-3-6.

Donations amounting to Rs. 730 were received, the principal item being that of Rs. 500 from Sir Victor Sassoon. May I take this opportunity of thanking the following people to whom is due the success of the evening:—(1) The press for popularising it as much as they did; (2) Mrs. Ardeshir for stage setting, costume and jewels; (3) Mrs. Karaker of Pratt Co. for conveyance; (4) Mrs. Bhavani for Chinese orchestra, &c.; (5) Mr. and Mrs. Gopala Charia (amateur) for playing the flute; (6) The Excelsior authorities and Rosa and Co. for all facilities.

The Ladies and Gentlemen who took active part in the show were:—Mrs. Batche, Miss Mani Patel, Mme. Ayesha, Mrs. Jones, and Miss Winnifred and others. and Pandit Misra, Messrs. Dost Jan Mahommad, Bhavnain, Hapur and others.

Four ladies who were giving interesting items of singing and dancing fell through owing to unavoidable circumstances, therefore, a list of a 'social play' written by Mrs. Hapur, was given almost on the moment to fill in a gap of 25 minutes.

Pandit Misra was in all round untiring organizer. The smaller objects of art were kindly lent by H. H. the Begum Saheba of Junjira and Mr. Dost Jan Mahammad, the historical Royal costume of Jehanara, was the property of H. H. Begum Saheba of Jaipur, and lent by her kind courtesy.

HINDUS NOT BOUND BY A. I. C. C. DECISION.

SUKKUR CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

SUKKUR, May 2.

Resolutions were passed at this evening's session of the Hindu Conference, protesting against the imposition of restrictions on music before mosques, expressing sympathy with the Patuakhali Satyagrahis, pleading for the reformation of temples, condemning child marriages, urging Shuddi propaganda, and appealing to Hindu panchayats to take back within their fold reclaimed Hindus.

The Shradhanand murder was condemned and an appeal was made for contributions to the Shradhanand fund. A resolution was adopted against the separation of Sind from Bombay as injurious to the economic, political and educational interests of the province, and specially of the Hindu community in Sindh. It was further declared that the Hindu community will not be bound by any decision of the All-India Congress Committee or any other body unless it was ratified by the Hindu Mahsabha. An amendment for the appointment of a Committee to consider the above question was negatived by an overwhelming majority. o Another resolution condemned the conduct of the Mussalman police officers at Bagaraji, whom it criticised as having failed in the discharge of their duties and as inspired by religious animosity.—A.P.

SUBHAS C. BOSE

GOVT. OFFER UNACCEPTED

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 2.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Lord Winterton said that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had not accepted the offer of Government to reside in Switzerland and Lord Birkenhead was communicating with the Government of India.—Reuter.

ITALO-JUGO-SLAV DISPUTE.

SIR AUSTEN ON LEAGUE INTERVENTION.

LONDON, May 3.

The Italo-Jugo-Slav dispute was the subject of a series of questions in the Commons, to which Sir Austen Chamberlain replied expressing the opinion that a friendly settlement would most easily be reached through direct conversations between the parties. He did not advise the League's intervention before the parties met and discussed the differences, but should fresh occasion arise the while conversations were in progress, the representatives of Britain, France and Germany would be available to carry out immediate enquiry.—Reuter Special.

KULKATHI FIRING

QUESTION ABOUT DIST. MAGISTRATE'S TRANSFER

LONDON, M[illegible]

Replying to Mr. Gardner, Lord[illegible]erton said he had no reason to [illegible] that it was intended to transfer [illegible]trict Magistrate of Kulkathi in c[illegible] with the recent firing on a Muslim [illegible] and even if there were such an in[illegible] it would not be for the reason imp[illegible] the question, namely "in the intere[illegible] fair impartial inquiry into the ci[illegible]tances of the firing."—Reuter.

250000 PEOPLE HOMELESS

LONDON, May 2

Washington.—Mr. Hoover gave Pre[illegible]dent Coolidge a first hand account of th[illegible] situation in the flooded areas. It is estimated that a quarter million people are homeless. Health conditions in the devasted regions are good. People are being vaccinated and inoculated. Reuter.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS

APPEAL FOR TEN MILLION DOLLARS

LONDON, May 2.

New York.—On the recommendation of Mr. Hoover the American Red Cross Society have appealed to the people of the United States to contribute a minimum of ten million dollars for the relief of suffering people in the Mississippi flood area.

5,010,000 dollars have already been subscribed to the fund.—Reuter Special.

VALUE OF INVESTMENT IN INDIAN RAILWAYS.

LONDON, May 3.

The "Financial Times" in an editorial dwells on the value of investment in the field offered by the stocks of the Indian railway companies, at least those whose capital is in sterling and which are still legally domiciled in London. It points out that in no country in the world is more meticulous care taken, than in India, to work out in advance the traffic obtainable from a particular line and territory and nowhere has it been done more successfully, and in very few countries has the railway shown itself more capable of "making traffic."—Reuter's Special.

EXPENSES ON ADDRESS

MADRAS, May 3.

The Tiruvannamaiji Municipality has asked the Chairman to appeal to Government against the disallowance by the Collector of the money spent by the Municipality on an address to Ganduiji.—Free Press.

DUFFIELD COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

LONDON, May 3.

Gibraltar.—Duffield has been charged with murder and committed for trial at the next criminal sessions. Evdence showed that Duffield was in charge of the rifle club including accounts of the battalion. Order was produced requiring the accused to present accounts on April 6th. Duffield did not produce accounts.—Reuter's Special.

CEYLON REFORM COMMISSION

LONDON, May 2.

In the House of Commons at question time. Mr. Amery said that the personnel of the Commission to enquire into the reform of Ceylon constitution had not yet been appointed.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, May 2.

The following were to-day's closing score in the County cricket match which began on Saturday:—Warwickshire 283 Lancashire 285. (Hallows 65 Wyatt took four wickets for 86.—Reuter's Special.

NANKING OUTRAGE

POWERS STILL DISCUSSING

FULL STATEMENT TO BE MADE

LONDON, May 2.

In the House of Commons, today, replying to a number of questions, Sir A. Chamberlain said that discussions as regards the Nanking outrage were still proceeding among the powers, and the would make a full statement immediately it was possible. He thought it was a matter for argument whether (as the questioner declared) hesitation and prolonged delay in exacting reparations were likely to lead to further similar incidents and would be completely misunderstood by the Chinese.—Reuter.

NO CHANGE IN CHINESE SITUATION

LONDON, May 2.

The Chinese situation shows little change. At Nanchang Kiangsi Province, the mob rule and the consequent reign of terror is reported to exist. The forces to be advancing on this town to eliminate of Chiang Kai-shek were recently stated the communist elements. It is reported that Chiang has disarmed about 10,000 Hunanese troops of Chen Cien's sixth army who were in Nanking. The British gunboat "Teal" conveying lighters and tugs on the Yangtse was fired on on Saturday at Morrisons Point. the gunboat replying with main armament.—B. O. W.

THREAT OF SEVEREST PENALTIES

LONDON, May 2.

Newspapers report that the authorities at Hankow continue to be considerably embarrassed by the financial stringency caused by the cessation of foreign trade. Foreign firms and banks have been urged to reopen, but the commercial community have been disinclined to agree since they are unconvinced that the authorities will guarantee the maintenance of order and protection, while foreign banks are said to have declined to reopen until freedom is guaranteed. The authorities recently commandeered all Chinese silver, and no one now seems inclined to accept their paper currency. It is reported that there is a further effort to placate foreigners and induce resumption of revenue producing trade. The authorities have just issued a threat of severest penalties to all persons guilty of anti-foreign demonstrations.—B. O. W.

THE LATE LORD COWDRAY

LONDON, May 2.

The funeral of Lord Cowdray, who died yesterday aged 71, will take place at Aberdeen to-morrow—the day on which the presentation to him on the freedom of that city to have been taken place. Lord Cowdray had been a generous benefactor of public and private charity and his gifts to Aberdeen alone exceeded 1,00,000 sterling. He was one of the most famous business men of his time and his firm of public works contractors Pearson and Sons Limited has carried out works all over the world. Following his visit to Mexico 40 years ago he acquired 8,00,000 acres of oil land and became one of the great pioneers in oil industry. His firm undertook immense work in Central America and transformed Mexico City into one of the healthiest cities in the world. Among the undertakings upon which his firm were engaged in more recent years were the construction of the Port of Valparaiso for the Chilean Government and the building of the Surrey Commercial Docks and Albert Docks extension for the port of London.—B.O. W.

HOW SLITCHER WAS MURDERED

LONDON, May 2.

Shanghai: The First connected story of the murder of Missionary Slitcher and his daughter mentioned in messages of 17th and 19th April shows that Mr. Slitcher, his wife and two children with a party of missionaries escorted by hundred soldiers left Shihtsung en route to Yunnanfu, and encountered 250 unpaid soldiers whereupon the escort fled.

The attackers fired on the missionaries. One knocked down Mr. slitcher who was carrying his small daughter and transfixed the father and daughter with bayonet. Both died before the eyes of Mrs. Slitcher who herself was repeatedly stabbed on the breast. She was later taken back to Shihtsung. Reuter learns that she, with the remaining child, has no been released and both Mrs. Slitcher and the child are proceeding to Yunnanfu. Miss McCraig was released last week.—Reuter's Special.

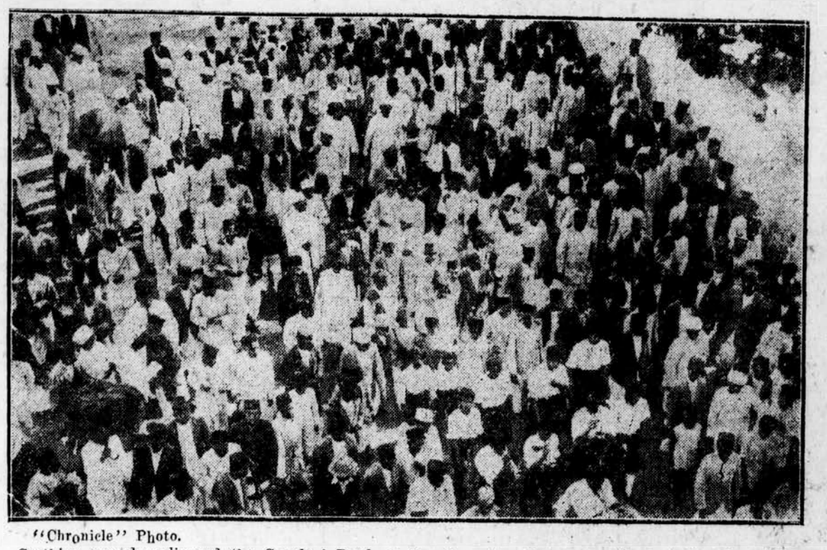
FRACAS MARS CELEBRATION.

TROUBLE OVER SONGS BEFORE MOSQUE

BARODA, May 2.

As anticipated, a serious fracas took place in the evening in spite of good police arrangements near Chimnabai Tower between the Hindus and Muhamadans. The trouble arose over the singing of holy songs near a mosque when the Mohamadans, it is stated, attacked the Shivaji procession with lathis and metal stone that had been newly strewn in the streets. Twenty Hindus have been injured, and one seriously, including Sardar Majumdar.—Free Press.

"SHIVAJI MAHARAJ-KI-JAI"



"Chronicle" Photo.
Seething crowds enlivened the Gamdevi Road on Tuesday when Bombay celebrated the Tercentenary of Shri Shivaji Maharaj with great eclat and enthusiasm.

"Chronicle" Photo.
A view of the huge Shivaji Procession on the Gowalia Tank Road.

SHIVAJI--THE CREATOR OF THE MAHRATTA NATION.

(BY PROF. P. M. LIMAYE.)

We are paying our homage to-day to the memory of the creator of the Mahratta nation. He found the Mahrattas a disorganised and scattered people living under one Mahomedan power or another, as its none too honoured and willing subjects. When he departed from this morial world, he left behind him the foundations of a Mahratta State of great promise and potentiality. The political structure he reared up was but the outward expression of the fierce spirit of nationalism and the will to live in political independence which he himself had inspired. He held before the Mahrattas of his age the ideal of political unity and independence, the highest end and aim of which was to be to keep back the surging tide of Islam and provide a safe heaven for the Hindu religion and Hindu culture. He had the imagination to conceive this ideal and the ability to give it material shape during his brief span of life. The mission to which he dedicated his youthful life was attended with difficulties which worldly wisdom declared it madness to challenge. but Shivaji threw to the winds the promptings of calculating worldliness and launched forth an adventure, full of certain risks and possible glory. Failure would condemn him to the ranks of the hare-brained dreamers: success would bring him the glory of a nations redeemer.

Let us think for a moment of the difficulties and dangers in the midst of which his work was accomplished. Shahaji, his father, was a great noble man of the Bijapur Court and Shivaji's activities were calculated to compromise his father's position. It does not require much effort to imgaine the sadness and misery of a final heart at the prospects of proving the cause of a parents almost certain ruin and disgrace. Here was a conflict of duties. Shivaji nobly chose to tread the straiter path of duty to his country and religion. Shivaji in the initial stages of his career does not seem to have received the moral or material support of his father.

EARLY EXPLOITS.

Thus, a mere stripling in his middle teens, with a handful of raw recruits drawn from the simple but trusty hillmen of his Poona Jagir and no resources to speak of, Shivaji provoked the wrath of the Bijapur king by intercepting his treasure-chests, organising raids into his territories and capturing his forts. But Shivaji had the supreme gift of infusing his own burning enthusism in the cause of his country and his relagion into the hearts of his followers. Shivaji's comrades and soldiers were of course irresistibly drawn to him by the magnetism of his personality; personal devotion, however, will not account for the prodigies of valour and suffering performed by Shivaji's men—Shivaji was dear and near to them: but dearer and nearer was the cause he championed. It was Shivaji's greatest achievement to have inspired an impersonal loyalty to a great cause in the rank and file of his followers and thus to have secured the permanent success of his enterprise.

The Poona District with the northern portions of the Satara District was the scene of Shivaji's early efforts. The Mughul Empire lay to the North; the Bijapur territories to the South. A man of lesser ability and adroitness would have been crushed like an egg-shell between these two powers. But Shivaji played his game with consummate skill. He knew too well the mutual jealousies and suspicions between Bijapur and Delhi and played upon them, to his own advantage. The first challenged the Bijapur power, keeping friendly relations with the Moghuls all the time. He succeeded before long in forcing the Bijapur court to recognise himself as a power more than their match in field, and one with which it was profitable to cultivate neighbourly relations, as a safeguard against the Moghuls. Then he encountered the Moghuls, country upon the distance of the Deccan from Delhi and the discord between Moghul generals in the South, to help him. His calculations proved correct to a nicety up to a point. This night-attack upon Shaesta Khan spread the terror of his name throughout India. But Aurangzeb was now thoroughly roused, with the result that two of his ablest generals, Jai Singh and Dilher Khan were sent down to finish up Shivaji. Shivaji for once in his life acknowledged defeat and surrendered one half of his posessions in orcer to keep the remainder. Even in making this treaty, Shivaji obtained a lover for furthering his conquests: one of the terms being that he was to keep for himself the conquests he might make in the Bijapur Konkan, as the price of help to be rendered to the Moghul's in subjugating Bijapur.

These events bring as to the year 1665. The rest of his was given to the work of recovery, consolidation and expansion. The pre-occupation of Aurangzeb with the Rajput wars made his work easy. He made things intolerably hot for the Mogul armies in the South. He further proceeded to utilise the security thus obtained to fortify his position, by crowning himself king of Maharashtra. Thus was the coping stone laid on a life's work in the cause of his countrymen.

WHAT SHIVAJI FOUGHT FOR.

The kingdom he founded expanded into an Empire, only a few fragments of which now remain in subordination to the British power. The Mahrattas and the Muslims against whom they waged the bloody feud are both subjects of an alien power. The question may be asked, what good is it celebrating the by-gone triumphs of one fallen people against another, now their brothers in subjection and degradation? A little reflection will however show that there is another way of looking at the matter. Shivaji and his political creation are things of the past but the ideals for which he worked and the cause he championed have a permanent significance. Shivaji vindicated the right of his co-religionists to practise their social and religious ideals without let or hindrance from any quarters. To put it in the current political phraseology, he claimed the right of political self-determination for the Mahrattas. The fact must be recognised that the Hindus and the Mahomedans had not learnt to live together in perfect good will and amity, even after a contact of close on five hundred years. Not that the Hindus did not enjoy a certain amount of toleration, forbearance and patronage at the hands of their Muslim rulers. But there was always lurking in the minds of the Hindu subjects, the well grounded fear that the consideration they received was only a matter of grace and good fortune, not too confidently to be counted upon. A fanatical Mahomedan ruler or an intolerant Mahomedan official was by no means so rare as to make the Hindus forget the essential insecurity and helplessness of their position. Under these circumstance it is no wonder that a man of Shivaji's mould should have proclaimed to the Hindus the message of political independence under the Hindu Raj. There was ample justification in the conditions of the day for an effort in behalf of such independence. The wonder rather is that the effort was not made more often and more perseveringly.

INSPIRATION TO ALL.

There is no thought in my mind of making an insinuation against the Mahomedans, in saying all this. The position of a small ruling minority in the midst of a subject population professing a different religion is always anomalous and the Mahomedans are too deeply religious to eschew religion altogether from politics. Shivaji stood forth for the birth-right of every people to create a political organization under which the distinctive national genius of a people might find a free expression. The struggle happened to be waged between the Hindus and the Mahomedans in the days of Shivaji. But parties to the struggle are of no account. Any people —even the Mahomedans will find inspiration in the name and achievement of Shivaji, in the struggle for national salvation. In such a spirit of large hearted impersonal loyalty to great, vital principles of social life and well—being should the Mahomedans rejoice in the achievements of Shivaji. The Hindus must feel a particular love for Shivaji—the Hindu. But it should be possible for Mahomedans to feel admiration and reverence for Shivaji—the creator of a nation.

LADIES' "MATKA" RACE

"Chronicle" Photo.
The 'Ladies' Event' in the Bhatia Sports at the Elphinstone High School Compounds on Saturday evening. The Photo shows the girls starting for "Matka" Race.

HOMAGE TO SHIVAJI.

MAHARASHTRIANS EMULATE SHIVAJ

(By Burjorji Framji Bharucha.)

Three hundred years ago, there was born on the Western Coast of India, a soul of great capabilities and high promise, who by the dint of his devotion, valour and wisdom rose to be the Defender of the Deccan, the Founder of the Mahratta Empire, and the Regenerator of his people. That was Shivaji, the son of Shahaji, the disciple of Ramdas the blessed chief of Bhawani; and the pet and pride of his people.

FOUNDER OF THE MAHRATTA EMPIRE.

To-day we pay our homage to the great Shivaji.

(1) As a Devoted Disciple,
(2) A Fearless Fighter,
(3) An Apostle of Freedom,
(4) A Protector of Faith,
(5) A Defender of Deccan.
(6) An undaunted Soldier,
(7) An unsurpassable Strategist,
(8) A unique Statesman,
(9) Founder of the Mahratta Empire.
(10) But above all as a friend of the oppressed,
(11) And a Regenerator of his people.

SHIVAJI A SOCIALIST.

Barring his Coronation and Kingship, Shivaji was essentially a Socialist in his daily life. Simple, humble, brave, chivalrous, he felt for the poor, fought for the oppressed, and retained power for the good of his people. Shivaji treated Hindus and Muslims alike. He respected the Koran and the Mosque, as he adored his Temple and his Gita. He gave alms to Sadhus and Fakirs alike. His men, money and materials were ready in the service of his Motherland. Shivaji believed in Fraternity and Liberty lived his life and led his people towards these ideals.

SHIVAJI A SAVIOUR!

Since the fall of the great Prithivi Raj, the last Hindu Emperor of Delhi, Muslim invaders continued their inroads into the heart of Hindustan, and extended their Suzereignty even in the South. It was Shivaji, who checked their onslaughts in the South. It was Shivaji, who saved Hinduism from well night extinction in the Deccan. It was Shivaji, who revived Nationalism in the Deccan and amongst Hindus in other parts of India. In brief, Shivaji was the Defender, the Protector and Regenerator of the Deccan.

MAHRASHTRIANS UNITE!

To-day, all Mahrashtra is astir with the Shivaji Ter-centenary Celebrations; and nationalist India joins them in their jubilation. Mahrashtrians, where do you stand to-day? Are you following the spirit of Shivaji? Are you fraternising with all classes of people? Are you fighting the foreign rule with the chivalry of Shivaji or the sacrifice of Lokmanya? I beseech you, my dear Mahrashtrians, to close up your ranks; to drive away the canker of Untouchability and to uplift the depressed countrymen of ours; and following the noble spirit of Shivaji and Lokmanya lead India to the road of real freedom.—freedom from foreign Domination and internal strife. That leadership is your proud heritage. Resume it in the true spirit of service and sacrifice. Prepare our people for Satyagraha; for that alone is the arm and armour of disarmed people. Matrashtrians, that is your duty to day. May the great spirit of Shivaji and the life of Lokmanya inspire you that way! Amen!

ONE MORE ADDITION TO LOCAL TRAINS.

MR. JHABAVALA WANTS A WORKER'S SPECIAL.

It may be remembered that due to overcrowing by the 5.55 local (Andheri) several workmen and women suffered considerable hardship as well as other passengers. On behalf of them all Mr. Jhabvala appued to the Agent that an additional bogey should be attached to that early morning train Mr. Jhabvala is now informed by the authorities that an addifional train itself would be run to avoid future congestion from 1st May next, but that would continue only upto the end of June.

Mr. Jhabvala has now in his further application while, thanking the Agent, asked him to continue the train as a special workmen's train even beyond June, if the experiment was found successful, for the Agent wanted to give the above convenience, he believed that due to hot weather workmen travelled earlier than usual and that therefore there was no necessity to extend the train beyond June. Mr. Jhabvala has argued that hot weather or cold weather the men and women necessarily travelled by that one particular train in large numbers and that he had the workmen to support that they wanted that train to go on throughout the year.

WORKMEN COMPELLED TO GIVE BAKSHIS.

ALLEGED AUTOCRACY IN TRAMWAY CO.

On behalf of the Tramway Workmen' Union, Mr. Jhabvala writes:—

One of the Tramway officials is shortly retiring. Accordingly the Traffic Manager issued information that each of the workers should contribute one anna to the entertainment and garlanding etc. to be done in honour of the retiring official, but the workers including conductors, drivers and others have to complain that the subordinate officials are collecting compulsorily, rupee one and more from the poor workers in the name of the enteraintment, which has become a very great hardship to them to pay. An anna towards the entertainment would not have been grumbled against, but the payment of one rupee and more per head and that also unvoluntarily ought to attract the attention of the authorities in the matter so that this underhand practice of extracting money from the poor staff may be stopped.

In the course of the last few months some three dealings of this kind have taken place and the poor workers are every time compulsorily required to pay similar sums, so that they pay while the superior staff enjoy the sweets and the roses.

The matter needs to be investigated and Mr. Jhabvala has requested the Managing Board to look into the state of affairs. If the payment is voluntary no one has any cause ot complain. If the payment is nominal one, still there is no complaint, but compulsorily extracting a rupee now and then is certainly taxing poor people's pockets to their great annoyance

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Government of Bengal, Industries Department, have made a grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Bengal Home Industries Association.—Free Press.

JAMNAGAR, May 3.

The Jam Sahib of Navanagar has undertaken a tour in the districts as he wants to study the condition of the villagers in the State.—Free Press.

EUGENE CHEN.

HIS EARLY DAYS.

"The Trinidad Guardian" gives the following account of the early days of Mr. Eugene Chen:—

Bernard was always a student and it was not unusual for him during the holidays to remain closeted with his books poring over page after page for the greater part of any day. That diligence with his native intelligence made him the envy of his class mates who never dreamt that it would be his to reach such giddy heights in world politics. This was when Bernard was not yet in his teens and still at the Borough School.

From the Borough school Bernard went to St. Mary's College and concentrated on winning a scholarship. If his hopes had been realised Trinidad might have known him to-day as Eugene Bernard Acham, M. D. instead of Eugene Chen, Cantonese Foreign Minister.

Leaving College, Acham became articled to the late Mr. Maresse Smith, Solicitor, who gained notoriety in connection with the Water Riot and perhaps through the influence of the office he began to dabble in literature, and to get a love for politics. Trinidad gave him no opportunity to have an authoritative voice in politics, but so far as his literary tastes were concerned it is an open secret that under a "nom de plume," he made many contributions mainly critical to the local papers.

When the 10th edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica came out the "Times" sought to popularise it by setting test questions from its contents and offering scholarships (tenable at English Universities) and money prizes for the best answers. Mr. Acham spent sleepless nights going through the edition with his eye fixed on one of the scholarships. His competitors who discussed the work with him recall how at their conference Mr. Acham always surprised them with the extent of the knowledge gained by his overnight researches. He was unsuccessful, no prize coming his way. The Island Scholarship had eluded his grasp in his college day and his ambition would not allow him to let the offer of the "Times" go by without making an effort to secure it and bring to himself the English education for which he betrayed an anxious longing ever since his youthful days at school.

Mr. Acham served through his Articles and got his name on the roll of local Solicitors. He quickly built up a thriving practice mostly in the city and northern districts but did very little legal work in his home town. Sixteen years ago he suddenly vanished from the colony and the next thing heard of him was that he was a newspaper editor.

In Canton Mr. Chen is in the home of his ancestors. His maternal grand parents migrated from there well over half a century ago and tried their fortunes in Martinique. Coming later to Trinidad and making San Fernando their home they did business as shopkeepers. With them they brought their daughter, Miss Chen (Chen being the family name), who by marriage in San Fernando with Mr. Acham, a Chinese immigrant from Martinique was to become the mother of the Cantonese Minister. Mr. and Mrs. Acham and children kept rather aloof from the indentured Chinese element that was then in the South. A few creole acquaintances they cultivated and they enjoyed the society of the better class of Indians. On Pointe-a-Pierre Road there is still the old shanty where Mr. Chen's parents started out in the retail provision business. At that time the locality was a Yarouba village with a sea of carat huts, but old Mr. Acham was still able to do a prosperous trade there and when he died his widow carried on until a few years ago. That shop is now let as barrack rooms. The occupants will readily say that Ma Acham (that's how Mr. Chen's mother is familiarly known throughout San Fernando) is their landlady that the house a little further on is hers and so is the next and they will tell of other properties that are hers.

All San Fernando knows Ma Acham, the dapper Chinese old lady, who scarcely stands four feet in her socks and whenever seen on the street, is wearing a cheerful smile. At seventy-five to-day, Mrs. Acham displays an activity that belies her age. A devout Roman Catholic she is a regular attendant at Mass and walks the three quarter mile from her home to church at a pace that would not disgrace one with a third of her years.

As sole companion in her home is an only daughter. Her five sons have all left the old home for life elsewhere. Two are in the East, one is an engineer somewhere in the United Kingdom and two, Mr. W. J. Acham, Solicitor, and A. Acham, second Clerk in the Registry are in Port of Spain. Bernard the eldest of the lot left San Fernando almost for good when a young man of twenty. Now that he is Foreign Minister his mother has to content herself with learning of him only through the telegrams in the dailies. Ever since he left the Colony sixteen years ago she had been out of touch with him except through his children to whom he cabled occasionally, but they are all three in China now and that source of information is cut off. She has grown cheerfully accustomed to Mr. Chen's long continued silence.

BELGAUM DISTRICT DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE

The conference is going to be held at Gavanai in Hukeri Taluka on 15th ins. under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi Leaders and well-wishers of the Depressed class from all parts of Belgaum District will attend the function. So the members and well-wishers of the class are cordially requested to attend it.

THE NEW WOMAN IN CHINA.

MORE PROGRESSIVE THAN MEN

The average person away from China thinks of the Chinese women as a little caged bird, imprisoned in a red and golden carved room, playing the dulcimer or painting willow patterns on porcelain, and utterly ignorant of the world about her. It is perhaps a beautiful illusion, but it is utterly untrue, writes the Shanghai "Daily Express" correspondent.

The Chinese woman in the remotest parts of the country, in distant Szechuan, in mountainous Yunnan, in interior Kaifeng, has demanded those things which her nineteenth-century sisters in the West called emancipation. This Women's Movement is more fundamental more virile and more basically important than all the political bombshells which fill first pages of the newspapers here and abroad.

The modernised Chinese woman will breed a new race untainted by the vicious traditions of the past; more free in her personal actions and ideas, and more ready to branch out for herself. It is a curious phenomenon that the women of China seem to be more progressive in their views and their habits than the men.

That may be explained in this way: China, in the past has been a man's country. Man could do anything he pleased, and woman had to submit to his opinions and wishes. If he introduced other women into his home his wife usually welcomed them as younger sisters. She sacrificed every finer characteristic to please her lord and master.

Not so the new woman! She has ways of her own. Before marrying she exacts promises from the husband and has been known to leave the husband's house and board when the promises were broken. Most of the women want to live in houses of their own, away from the mother-in-law and the various wives who compose an old fashioned Chinese family.

The girls are not always foreign-educated; in fact, the foreign-educated young woman seems to return to China somewhat subdued, and often suffering from frightful inferiority complex. The young woman educated in the mission or Government schools and colleges of China, the girl who has played basket-ball and hockey on Chinese fields, and has marched in nationalistic students demonstrations, has a way and a will of her own which no foreign education can effect. She is a strong type.

MR. LALJI NARANJI ENTERTAINED

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 29.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Buyers' and Shippers' Association, Karachi were "At Home" to meet Seth Lalji Naranji, who has been here in Sind as one of the members of the Committee on Sukkur Barrage Scheme at the Mahatma Gandhi Gardens on Thursday, at 6 p.m. Among those who were present were Seth Lalji Naranji, Rupchand Bilaram A.J.C., S. D. Contractor, the Educational Inspector in Sind, Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Seth Gidamal and Wadhamal, Ghulam Hussein Kassim, Mir Aydab Khan, Jaivandas Daulatram, M.L.C., Mir Mahomed Baloch, M.L.C., Tikandas Wadhumal, Durgdas B. Advani, Hotchand Chandmal, R. B. Shewaram Dewanamal, C. Chatterji, Principal Shahani, Jamnadas Dewanmal, Jaganath, No D. Malik Ishwardas Mallik, Harchandrai Vishindas, M.L.A., A. P. Barlow and A. G. Advani. The guest of the evening moved about freely and was introduced to many of the guests present. Refreshment both in Indian and European style were served on a lavish scale. A group photograph was also taken. A Scout Band was in attendance.

Yesterday afternoon Seth Lalji visited the Karachi Indian Chamber of Commerce of which Seth Gidamal Fatechand is the President. Seth Gidamal spoke in a few, fitting and well chosen words, while honouring the guest of the day. He complimented Seth Lalji on the useful work that he has been doing on the Bombay Indian Merchant Chamber, Messrs. R. K. Sidhwa and Ishwardas Mallik also spoke a few words on the occasion.

ST CECILIAS ORCHESTRA, BANDRA

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, May 2.

Music Societies in Bandra seem to be like mushrooms, they are organised enthusiastically see the hayday of fame in short time, and as quickly wither away into oblivion. However, it is hoped that, the St. Cecilia's Orchestra, the premier orchestra of this town, will falsify this belief, if one has to judge from its last report and statement of accounts.

The third annual general meeting was held yesterday after their thanks giving mass at the residence of Mr. Rose Athoguias with Mr. E. Fonseca in the chair. The Secretary's report gave a very favourable resume of the work of the Orchestra stating that the number of engagements had trebled and the Bank balance stood at Rs. 700 against Rs. 300 the previous year. The Director Mr. S. Athoguias also read a short report on the musical progress of the members. After the election of the committee and the passing of a few formal resolutions, light refreshments were served. After this the members parted, only to meet again under more enjoyable circumstance on the occasion of the Juhu trip next fortnight.

PILGRIM ROUTE TO BADRINATH

DELAY IN DEPARTURE SUGGESTED

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The United Provinces Government report that a heavy fall of snow has recently damaged three log bridges between Pandukeshar and Badrinath and that it is probable that the three bridges over the Vishnuganga and the other log bridges near Badrinath have also been damaged. It is not possible to ascertain the doamage suffered by these bridges as they are covered with some 80 feet of snow.

There will be no difficulty in arranging for the passage of pilgrims where log bridges are damaged, but it will be difficult for them to cross the Vishnuganga, should any of the bridges over it be seriously damaged.

The doors of the temple at Badrinath will be opened on May 13, and this gives very little time for the snow to melt and the necessary repairs to be taken in hand. The intending pilgrims are therefore advised to delay their departure for Badrinath as long as they can. They may otherwise suffer great discomfort and inconvenience.

THE A. I. C. C. MEETING

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Workers' and Peasants' Party have to be congratulated for the admirable resolution which they have sent in to the Secretary of the Congress for consideration of the A.I.C.C. when it meets in Bombay on 15th May. Although I do not share the belief that it will be adopted by the A.I.C.C., the resolution has no doubt come at a very opportune moment. I may even say that it is the inevitable result of the disgust caused by the demoralization that is sapping the vitality and virulence of our national life.

The importance of the Peasants' Party's resolution lies in the fact that it places the constructive work in the country in the forefront. Since the meteoric advent and adventure of the Swaraj Party, the constructive programme of the Congress has not received any attention at all at the hands of the popular leaders. Endeavour was made by the late lamented Deshbandhu Das to formulate a scheme of village reconstruction, and, had not the relentless hand of death snatched him from our midst, I daresay, the Congress organisation would not have been the spent-up force that it is at the present time. What was the secret of our success in 1921? Why were we more united then, than we are at present? In those days of N.C.O., the work was "in the country"—the Councils were "haram." The leader and the worker stood on the same level and pushed forward the ponderous wheels of revolution with all their might. The result was a big upheaval. It is, therefore, essential that the attention of the A.I.C.C. should be directed towards the formulation of a scheme of constructive work in the country.

The scheme put forward by the Peasants' Party is, indeed, a comprehensive, one, and accords ample scope for tangible work to be turned out for the benefit of the general population. But even supposing that this resolution was adopted by the A.I.C.C., I would ask the Peasants' Party to consider whether any immediate practical benefit could be derived. Even a casual observer would not have failed to notice that the mentality of the leaders at present does not incline towards doing any constructive work in the country; and even if they make up their mind to devote their attention for constructive work, where are the workers? I challenge the leaders who would shortly be meeting in conclave in Bombay to send out an appeal for five thousand voluteers who would be prepared to stand by the Congress through thick and thin. I dare say, their appeal would fall on deaf ears! The "Great Betrayal" of the Swaraj Party at a time when 25,000 young sons of the soil, who form the flower of Indian nationalism, were rotting in prison, is still green in the minds of the people. What did the Congress do for those brave men who sacrificed their careers to save the country's honour? Any other country would have honoured and built a monument for them! It is the duty of the leaders to win the people again to their confidence by dispelling their misgivings, launching forth a fresh and rigorous agitation to improve the status of the people.

The leaders need not dream of turning out any tangible work in the country without the backing and support of efficient volunteer organizations throughout the length and breadth of the country. These volunteers should be drawn from all communities and should be thoroughly trained for all kinds of work. A small remuneration may also be paid to the volunteers as this will ensure discipline. Would the A.I.C.C. take this matter in hand?"—Yours, etc.

ANTI BLUFF.

CONGRESS AND FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great interest your leader in to-day's issue of "The Chronicle" on "Foreign Propaganda" and take this opportunity of fully endorsing your views.

Your reference to Mr. Saklatvala, M.P. deserves attention of the All-India Congress Committee, as he has been persistently carrying on propaganda in England on behalf of India singly and if he is backed up by the Congress, it would help him a great deal. It should not be forgotten that there exists the Workers Welfare League for India in London, which is also doing splendid work, and is placing before the British people the grievances of India. It would be better if the All-India Congress Committee recognises this body and helps it with, say about Rs. 10,000 a year, as a grant.

As for foreign propaganda in other lands, I know several Indian friends, who have been doing a splendid work in bringing the cause of India to the forefront. There are several in America and a few in Japan. It would be the want of appreciation on our part, if the Congress does not recognise their services.

We very badly require an Information Bureau, in some international centres, like Geneva or New York and London, and if Congress is prepared to find some means, for the establishment of some Bureaus in the above centres, funds and men would be forthcoming. I know several persons, who could act as India's agents in foreign lands merely on scanty allowances.

Will the All-India Congress Committee move in this direction?—Yours, Etc.

D. N. UKUM.

May 1.

WHAT FACES TELL

A STUDY.

Dr. Rudolf Kassner, who is considered by Count Keyserling to be "the greatest thinker of the day," has returned to Budapest, after an interval of twenty years as the guest of Count Janos Zichy.

In a letter on physiognomy, at the Academy of Music, Dr. Kassner said that the science of physiognomy included all other sciences because it is built on positive knowledge. Lavater made his greatest mistake when he desired to create a school of absolute knowledge, for today science classifies the human physiognomy according to nation and race. The Russian people unite extremes in their type. The expressions of spiritual disharmony, of absolute evil and of idiocy are seen more frequently in Russia than anywhere, else.

The German face is, in general, good, but rigid and inexpressive. The Kaiser's is a well-known example of a face which exhibits all the evil characteristics of its owner. From the physiognomist's point of view, another bad face is that of Ludendorff; whereas the face of Hindenburg is both sympathetic and fine. The French face is clever, fine, but sensual. The Italian face, like the German, is generally inexpressive, but still shows traces of the heroic, for the Latin races have given to the world the most perfect features. The face of Mussolini expresses both will-power and a high degree of intelligence.

The result of mechanical life is seen in the English and American face, which is frank, open and uniform. The Mongolian descent is to be observed in the Hungarian face, which is extremely expressive in old age. One of the noblest living faces is that of Count Apponyi, whose "full-face" is Germanic, while his profile is pure Magyar.

Genius, whether finding expression in music, literature, art, or statesmanship can be infallibly recognised by the shape of the ear, and by the eye. Mozart's ear resembled that of a desert fox. Goethe was a "full-face" personality while the sharp features of Schiller, a "will-man," can be best realised in profile. Gogol's face shows sensuality and signs of moral struggle, together with high intelligence and was characterised by a colossal and extraordinary nose. Strangely enough the face of Ganchi in repose is ugly and expressionless and shows little of the wonderful spirit which animates the man.

The faces of strong-willed active persons rarely change, while the features of intellectuals appear to be gently washed out by the passing of time. It is interesting to note that the deathmasks of great soldiers are invariably quiet, harmonious, and smooth, whereas those of poets are often ugly.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT AT SHIVAJ MANDIR.

POONA, May 2.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar inaugurated the annual spring lecture series this evening under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar in Shivaji Mandir. At the outset, Mr. Kelkar explained the intention of Mr. Iyengar's self-imposed mission. Mr. Iyengar was then garlanded by ten prominent local institutions.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar next explained what nationalism meant. "'Indian first and Indian afterwards' must be the motto of nationalism," he said. "Unfortunately by the rise of communalism, the spirit of nationalism has faded. India has shown that she can be a united nation in 1920. Disunities among the different communities are fostered by the alien Bureaucracy.

"I don't think such unity is impossible. By communalism we have come to realise that the country's good will not be achieved. We want one organisation, one common method and by discipline and reasonableness we will achieve our end."

Mr. Iyengar then paid a high tribute to Maharashtra and requested the Maharashtra leaders to help him to bring about unity in the A.I.C.C. meeting.

Mr. Kelkar thanked the speaker at the conclusion of the meeting.—Free Press.

IRRIGATION BILL CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, May 2.

The "Hindu" understands that the Irrigation Bill Conference will meet at the end of May and Government proposes to invite many men including Mr. R. N. Arogyasamy Mudaliar, Zemindar of Gollapalli and Sir A. P. Patro to the Conference to discuss and advise what further course should be taken by the Government in regard to the Irrigation Bill.—Free Press

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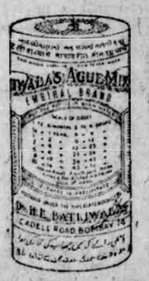

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WANTED IMPARTIAL ENQUIRY.

The communication from Peking, published in "The Manchester Guardian" of March 28, from Mr. Arthur Ransome accords with information which has come to me from other sources on the deplorable effect of the conditions in China, writes Lord Parmoor in "Manchester Guardian." Incessant civil war leads to desperation, especially when accompanied with famine conditions. Mr. Ransome rightly says, "the sooner we make it impossible for China to attribute her troubles to us, the better for ourselves and the better for China." Apart from our interests and those of China the grave position in China raises a matter of far-reaching importance in world history.

I see no clear way of making it impossible for China to attribute her troubles to this country except by utilising the agency of the League of Nations and the machinery for impartial decision or inquiry which has been provided as a friendly means of settling international differences. It would make this letter too long to refer in any detail to the articles of the Covenant, but articles 11 and 19 are of relevant importance, as well as articles 12, 13, and 15. These articles contain treaty obligations to which we, and other signatories of the Covenant, are committed in honour and good faith. In letter of February 8 to the Secretariat of the League of Nations the Government expresses a deep regret that "there does not appear to be any way in which the assistance of the League in the settlement of the difficulties in China can be sought at present. But if any opportunity should arise of invoking the good offices of the League his Majesty's Government will gladly avail themselves of it." Since this letter was written the conditions between this country and China have undergone a radical change. The passage in the letter that "if opportunity should arise of invoking the good offices of the League his Majesty's Government will gladly avail themselves of it," accords with a statement made about the same time by Lord Cecil at Trowbridge in reply to a suggestion contained in a letter which I had written. This statement is so important that I venture to transcribe it in full.

"No one would desire more than I that the troubles in China should be removed to the calm and judicial atmosphere of the League of Nations, but the only hope of bringing the matter before the League would be if the Cantonese were to desire it. In that case, whether the Cantonese represented a Government or not, the British Government would be only too glad to get the matter transferred to an atmosphere where a real settlement might be arrived at."

I heartily welcomed this statement when it was made, although not agreeing that there was only one method of effective procedure.

What of the future? If it was desirable that the troubles should be removed to the calm and judicial atmosphere of the League of Nations two months ago the matter has now become one which brooks no delay. The Cantonese, whether technically they represent a Government or not, are 'de facto' masters south of the Yangtse River. They should be approached frankly and told in the words already quoted that the British Government would be only too glad to get the matter transferred to an atmosphere where a real settlement might be arrived at and that this result could be obtained if the Cantonese were to desire it. No one can doubt that the position of the Cantonese in this respect is far more powerful than it was on February 8, when the letter was written to the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

A second objection was raised in the earlier stages of the Chinese troubles, that there was no dispute likely to lead to a rupture between this country and China such as would bring into operation the obligations of this country under articles 12, 13, and 15, of the Covenant of the League. This objection was, in my view never maintainable, but whether maintainable or not some time ago, no one can question that now a dispute an acute dispute, has arisen between this country and China. It makes no difference to our obligations under the Covenant of the League that other countries are concerned. I do not know whether there is any basis for the suggestion of a blockade, a policy which would make it impossible for China not to attribute her trouble to us, to our loss and detriment, especially to our commercial interests in Lancashire.

I have no desire to underrate the importance of recent deplorable events at Nanking, but they are eminently matters for inquiry before an impartial tribunal, in the interests of both parties It is said that the Cantonese have asked for such an inquiry and are willing to make reparation if found to be in default.

Mr. Ransome concludes by saying that "the moment is near when China will be face to face with her greatest difficulty which it is impossible not to recognise is the nature of the Chinese." This is a potent argument for reference to an impartial authority, either for decision or inquiry, and I know of no authority which would have the same right of influence as the authority constituted under the Covenant of the League, which was so constituted for the purpose of achieving international peace and security and to bring about just and honourable relations between nations. It is well not to forget that Great Britain and China are not only members of the Assembly but also of the Council of the League. All parties and persons in this country will rejoice if a friendly settlement is found to be possible in the peaceful atmosphere of Geneva.

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